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VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 27

VICTORIA B. C. FRIDAY JULY 13 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Manufacturing of Fine Jewelry...



We have recently made extensive alterations in our work shops, having installed a complete electric plant with all the necessary machinery to do every kind of manufacturing in the most approved way and at the lowest cost, and as we buy all precious stones at first cost from the cutters and make up the mountings in our own factory we are in the favorable position of being able to supply our customers with Fine Jewellery at practically the same price most jewellers have to pay for it. Our stock of goods is immense, and all we ask is that you look it over and compare our prices before buying. Everything guaranteed.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government St.

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LEADS THEM ALL.

R. P. RITHET & CO., L'td,

AGENTS.

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A Genuine Summer Beverage

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AGENTS.

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ARE BETTER THAN THE BEST.

HARD TO FIND!



Such another assortment of groceries in town as we have just now. Not the assortment of last month by any means, but always changing. Our prices do that.

ARMOUR'S DEVILED HAM, 10 and 15c. tin
ENGLISH POTTED MEATS, 5c. tin
ENGLISH WORCESTER SAUCE, 10c. bottle
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A Few Prices From Mellor's Paint Store

FORT STREET ABOVE DOUGLAS

2ft. 6in. x 6ft. 6in. 1 1/4 lb. Door, 1st quality, \$1.30.
2ft. 6in. x 6ft. 8in. 1 1/4 lb. Door, 1st quality, \$1.40.
2ft. 10in x 6ft. 10in. 1 1/4 lb. Door, 1st quality, \$1.50.

These are Strictly Cash Prices.

MELLOR'S PURE PAINTS, \$1.75 IMPERIAL GALLON.
ENGLISH LINSEED OIL, \$1.15 IMPERIAL GALLON.
PURE WHITE LEAD, \$3.00 PER 100 POUNDS.

Lime! Lime!

Marble Bay Lime.

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED. EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime).

FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.

OUR "PLASTERERS" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

The business of E. F. Saunders & Co. will, from this date, be carried on by The Saunders' Grocery Co., at the old premises, 39-41 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA, B. C., JULY 7th, 1900.

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CACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS AND BUSES SUPPLIED AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

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Dr. S. M. Hartman DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.

Office: 115 Government Street.

NEW SPUDS

From our own ranch. Best on Market.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd. CITY MARKET.

Taking of Taku Forts

Reports of the Naval Officers Who Conducted the Bombardment.

Japanese and British Took a Leading Part in the Action.

Some of the Vessels of the Powers' Fleet Also Suffered.

Included in the budget of advice brought by the steamer Braemar, which arrived yesterday morning from China and Japan, was the official report to the vice-minister of the Japanese navy, Rear-Admiral Saito, of the capture of Taku forts by the allied forces on the morning of June 17. The report gives many new and interesting details of that recent historical event. The report, which is by Admiral Samejima, commander-in-chief of the Sasebo admiralty, is dated from Sasebo on June 22—three days before the Braemar sailed—and says:

"At a quarter to one on the morning of July 17 the Taku forts declared war on the allied squadron in the harbor by opening fire on them. The squadron, composed of one English warship, Lyon (France); the Atago (Japanese); Koreetz (German); the Illis (German); and Monocacy (American). The Monocacy was used as a refuge for the foreign women and children in Tong-ku, while the Atago was used as a store ship for the arms of the allied forces and the foreign contingents generally. Owing to the fact that the Atago, being a vessel of heavy draught and could not enter the Pei-ho, she was obliged to stay near Tong-ku at the mouth of the river, and at the time of the bombardment could not join in it, owing to the fact that her anchorage was very remote from the forts. A fire broke out during the bombardment on board the French cruiser Lyon, while the Russian gunboat Koreetz was hit by a 42-pounder shot, and two officers and four others, warrant officers and sailors, were killed. On the 11th one officer and six others were killed, and Captain Hans was wounded. (A subsequent report says he died from the effect of his wounds.) The Koreetz was hit in the water-line and was leaking badly. She had recourse to the collision mat. One enemy's shot hit the Monocacy. (One word here is unintelligible, though from the context it is undoubtedly damage, as the blank is followed by the word absent.—Japan Times translation.)

"The fire from the forts was terrible, and indicated good gunnery practice. One gunboat was hit in the magazine. The land forces, which comprised about 1,000 of the combined British, Russian and German contingents, together with the Japanese contingent from the torpedo department ship Toyohashi, made their attack from the rear of the forts. The contingents were arranged in the following order: Russia, Germany, and Japan. The Japanese contingent having been at the rear could not take part in the opening scene of the engagement. The Chinese offered a stout resistance, and when the vanguards had reached a place about four hundred to five hundred metres from the forts (one word here is unintelligible—translator) they showed some signs of hesitation in their forward movement. The forces of the other three powers were then deployed, and our marines, passing through the gap thus produced, charged at the forts with fixed bayonets. Lieutenant Shiraishi had already been in the fort. (One word here is unintelligible.—Translator.) The forces of the other countries followed the Japanese, and thus the northern and western forts were occupied by the Japanese; the right and left forts by the other forces.

"At 7 a. m. the fight was practically over when the British took charge of the western fort, and the Japanese left the forts to guard the station. The railway track going to Tien Tsai did not appear to have been wrecked, but as the locomotive had been damaged, the crew of the Atago were told to repair it. Off Taku the Chinese cruiser Haiyang had been at anchor a little nearer the shore than the allied squadron, and on the evening of the 16th she seemed to have cleared for action. Prior to the resolution to open fire on the forts having been adopted, the U. S. S. Newark and the Despatch (French cruiser) were anchored by the Haiyang, but they shifted their position afterwards. On the evening of the 17th precautions were taken against the flight of the Haiyang, but she did not flee.

"On the 17th at noon the Haiyang proceeded to steam out of the harbor, and the foreign warships dipped their flags in recognition of the admiral's flag on her mast. But the captain of the Russian warship Rossia, which was anchored further out to sea, signalled for her to send an officer on board, and, in the presence of the commander of the German fleet, told him that the departure of the Haiyang, at that juncture, would be against her interests. She therefore deferred her departure.

"On land the musketry fire was still kept up at intervals from the southern troops in the business parts of the place, natives, dressed like coolies, fired at the troops of the allied force, of whom there was only a small number present.

"On the 16th," the report continues, after detailing reports received from the forces near Tien Tsai and of the murder of the Japanese chancellor at Peking—(Continued on Second Page.)

Discussing The Subsidies

Railway Companies Who Get Them Must Purchase Rails in Canada.

Liberal Government Cannot Realize Importance of Vancouver Island.

Ottawa, July 12.—The house spent the day discussing railway subsidies. Hon. Mr. Blair announced that provision would be made that in all future contracts for subsidies companies must purchase the steel rails in Canada. On the Kaslo-Lardo grant Mr. Blair struck out the words "to Kaslo and Lardo-Duncan railway" this evening, the resolution to read that a subsidy would be granted to "a railway from Duncan lake towards Lardo or Arrow lake." He said this change would still leave it open to the government to grant a subsidy to the Canadian Pacific or any other company.

Mr. Sproule asked if any application had been received for a subsidy for the Cape Scott extension.

Mr. Blair replied that no application has been received from a company, and it did not appear to the government that there was any pressing urgency, and there was no early prospect of the line being constructed. Under the circumstances the government did not think the matter a pressing one.

In the senate Hon. J. W. Mills reviewed the McInnes matter and held that Dr. McInnes had acted unconstitutionally in important respects while he was lieutenant-governor.

GONE TO CHINA.

Hospital Ship Maine Has Sailed From Southampton.

London, July 12.—The American hospital ship Maine sailed to-day from Southampton for China.

THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

Orange, in Eastern Canada Have a Glorious Day and Enjoy Themselves.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Manitoba Orangemen concentrated at Winnipeg to-day for their annual 12th of July celebration. Excursions were run from all points of the province and about 6,000 visitors came to the city. About 3,000 Orangemen were in line for the parade, with a dozen or more brass bands. Features of the day were addresses by A. L. Traynor, ex-grand master of the Orange Lodge in the United States, and others and the laying of the corner-stone of the new Scott memorial hall by Grand Master McInnes. The weather was perfect for the celebration.

Hemmingford, Que., July 12.—Montreal Orangemen celebrated the 12th of July here in company with the local lodges. The day was fine and the celebration was the most successful ever held in Hemmingford.

Toronto, July 12.—About four thousand men took part in the Orange parade here, the procession taking fifty minutes to pass a given point.

Ottawa, July 12.—Four thousand Orangemen paraded to-day. The demonstration was a great success.

Toronto, July 12.—Reports from over the province show that the 12th of July was celebrated with the usual amount of enthusiasm. Processions and games were the order of the day everywhere. Local leaders usually made brief speeches appropriate to the day. No upward incident is reported from the city or province.

Roberts' Bad News

The Boers Take Nital's Nek and Carry Off Two Guns.

Squadron of Scots Greys and Ninety Men of Lincolns Captured

"Bobs" Reports However Other Successes That Offset the Mishap.

London, July 13.—Lord Roberts' despatch reporting still another unfortunate occurrence, throws a serious light upon the state of affairs in South Africa. There has been some comment regarding the virtual absence of progress by the immense army under command of Lord Roberts, but few could have been found to believe that the scattered Boers were able to inflict such a defeat so near Pretoria.

Instead of the surrender of all of the remaining Boers being imminent, as recent telegrams had hinted, it seems they have been making an attempt to surround or re-capture Pretoria, with so much success that in the region which was supposed to be pacified and in which no attack was expected, they succeeded in inflicting a serious defeat and capturing two guns and some 200 men.

It is evident that Gen. Botha has a considerable force, seeing that he is able to press Lord Roberts' line at fifty a dozen points around Pretoria from The Springs, to the southeast of the city, northward to Middleburg and Durdepoort, and thence southward to Nital's Nek and Krugersdorp.

Lord Roberts omits to give the name of the commander concerned, giving rise to the belief that worse news is to be told. Even if the mishap be not more grave than his information implies at present, it proves the situation still serious, and there is no possibility of any troops being spared from South Africa for China, but, on the contrary, it will take a long time to clear the country of the Boers.

News has reached London that Lord Roberts has been suffering from a serious bowel complaint and that Lady Roberts was hurriedly summoned from Bloemfontein. Lord Roberts, though now better, is still weak.

London, July 12.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, July 12, as follows:

"The enemy having failed in their attack upon our right flank, as mentioned in my telegram of July 9, made a determined attack on our right flank yesterday, and I regret to say, succeeded in capturing Nital's Nek, which was garrisoned by a squadron of the Scots Greys, with two guns of a battery of the Royal Artillery and five companies of the Lincolnshire regiment.

"The enemy attacked in superior numbers at dawn, and, seizing the hill commanding the nek, brought heavy gun fire to bear upon the small garrison.

"Nital's Nek is about eighteen miles from here, near where the road crosses the Crocodile river. It was held by us in order to maintain road and telegraphic communication with Rustenburg.

"The fighting lasted more or less throughout the day, and immediately on receiving information early this morning of the enemy's strength, I despatched reinforcements from here under Col. Godfrey, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

"Before, however, they reached the spot the garrison had been overpowered, and the nek and the greater portion of the squadron of Greys had been captured, owing to the horses being shot; also about ninety men of the Lincoln regiment.

"A list of the casualties has not been received, but I fear they are heavy.

"Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Durdepoort, north of the town, in which the Seventh Dragoons were engaged. The regiment was handled with considerable skill by Lt.-Col. Low and kept the enemy in check until they retired on their supplies, and would probably have suffered but slight loss had not our troops mistaken some Boers in the bushes for our own men.

"Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement with the enemy yesterday near Krugersdorp and inflicted heavy loss on them.

"Buller reports the Boers who were destroying his line of railway near Paardekraal were driven off yesterday after a short action.

"Hart reports from Heidelberg that the surrendering of Boer command and ammunition continues from that district."

PLENTY OF WATER.

Artisan Wells Are Proving of Great Value In Hawaii.

San Francisco, July 12.—A discovery of scientific interest and great commercial value has been made on the Island of Hawaii. Immense subterranean streams of the purest water have been uncovered from fifteen to two thousand feet above the sea level. This water will be lured down to the sugar plantations at lower elevations, affording an abundance for irrigation. From five subterranean streams tapped within the past few weeks, the Hawaiian plantation has secured a continuous flow of 20,000,000 gallons every 24 hours.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES:

Coal, Iron and Steel Companies For Nova Scotia.

Toronto, July 12.—The Globe's London correspondent cables that he learns that a big coal company, with headquarters at Cape Breton, will be floated in London, with a capital of £1,500,000. The Nova Scotia Iron & Steel Company will also be floated.

There is no headache in Jesse Moore's whiskey. That's because it is pure.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

A Despatch From Seymour

Is Steadily Getting Up More
Guns and Bombarding
Chinese.

Ten Thousand Troops At Tien Tsin But More Are Required.

London, July 12.—The admiral has received the following dispatch from Vice-Admiral Seymour:

"Tien Tsin, July 7.—The Chinese continue fighting, often shelling the settlements. They are extending their lines along the Lu Tai and canal in the north-east, and are appearing in greater force west of the city.

"Yesterday we bombarded the city and immediate suburbs, which stopped the Chinese gun fire for some time. The French settlement and station are most subject to attack. To-day there was another bombardment. I am steadily getting up more guns. Ten thousand troops are here. More are required, but both the Russian and Japanese are expected."

"Tien Tsin, July 4, via Chee Foo, July 5.—Shanghai, July 12.—The strength of the allied forces could do better than is being done by the allies. The operations are handicapped and the safety of the city is imperilled by lack of organization and want of one commander to control all the forces. The representatives of the several nations manage the military and civil affairs of the government largely without co-operation. The ranking officer of each nationality has absolute jurisdiction over the operations of his government's troops. Questions of policy are discussed daily at international conferences which have not the power to enforce the wishes of the majority.

Admiral Seymour's method of commanding is to make requests. The other commanders generally follow these, but there have been instances of the ranking officers holding aloof from operations of which they disapproved.

There is a great need of more troops. The present force of 10,000 is attempting to hold a line 15 miles around the city. There is also great need of rebuilding the railroad to Taku and getting artillery equal to the guns with which the Chinese are daily bombarding the allies' position.

The week's work resulted in a gain for the Chinese. The allies lost 50 or 60 men and accomplished nothing.

Yesterday furnished a new illustration of the weakness of the present methods. A majority of the commanders agreed that it was imperative to attack the native city beyond the foreign settlements and to destroy the artillery therein, which menaced the settlements. The attack was fixed for four days ago, but was postponed because the Russian commander considered his unit unfit for duty after their recent work. It was again fixed for yesterday morning, but was postponed because reports were in circulation that 10,000 regulars from the northwest had reinforced the Chinese.

In the meantime the Chinese had removed 28 big guns from the fort, and the native city and had planted four in the open air near the east arsenal two miles away. These shelled the city for four hours, sending in more than ten hundred missiles. They got the range of public buildings and the club houses used as hospitals, and dropped explosives all about them. Fortunately most of the shells were defective and failed to burst and the others had a small radius of effectiveness.

In the absence of a concerted plan the Russians sent a few companies of Cossacks, with two field guns, and the Japanese a battery of three-pounders and two companies of infantry, supporting the English 12-pounders from H. M. S. Terrible, to silence the Chinese pieces. The Terribles guns failed to get an effective position, and the Russians had one gun dismantled and four men killed early in the engagement. The foreign forces were confident that they silenced the guns in the open, but it appeared to the onlookers that these guns fired the last shots as the Japanese were retreating.

The Russians lost heavily, and the Japanese had one killed and twelve wounded.

The Chinese threw a few shells into the city this morning to show they were still alive.

A British officer described the situation as chaotic. He said: "We have wasted many days in politeness, and it is time we did something."

There is no agreement among the commanders, but in the absence of a definite head several of them are disposed to follow their own methods, and they simply abstain from operations contrary to these methods. The foreign population is aroused concerning this apparent apathy. While the city is being bombarded they are likely to suffer heavily, and they can't understand the apparent negligence of the governments to furnish reinforcements quicker. The Americans are particularly dissatisfied because, though they have the smallest representation, their interests are smallest to none. One officer said: "It is impossible to realize at home that there has been more real war here than in Cuba or the Philippines."

The Germans have occupied and raised their flag over the Imperial university of Tien Tsin. The officers of the university are Americans. The viceroys decided the property to them. Consul Ragdale has protested against the action of the Germans.

TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on harnesses buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealer in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

The late chief of police of Port Arthur has arrived here. He reports that the Chinese have sacked and burned Newchwang. He further asserts that the Chinese are wrecking the Manchurian railway and are also pillaging the unprotected outskirts of Port Arthur.

Chee Foo, July 8.—An artillery duel is progressing at Tien Tsin. The Chinese guns are so masked that the allies find difficulty in locating them.

Chee Foo, July 9.—It is reported on good authority that Prince Tuan has become insane.

In consequence of the movements of the rebels towards Tien Tsin the Germans have withdrawn some of their troops from Taku to protect Tsin Tsin. The women and children from Newchwang have arrived here.

Paris, July 12.—The Temps this evening announces it is in a position to affirm that no European telegram has been received from Pekin since that of Sir Robert Hart, inspector-general of Chinese customs, despatched Sunday, June 24, declaring the situation was desperate. Continuing, the Temps says: "The subsequent silence is sinister. It is true the Germans are safe, they could communicate with Europe. If they cannot it is because the Chinese have juggled the dates and the massacre really took place as announced, on June 30 or July 31."

Yokohama, July 12.—Though no decision has yet been announced, it is certain that Japan will send nearly 50,000 troops to China. The press agrees that the despatch of so large a force is a duty in the interests of humanity, but asserts that a large measure of responsibility for the troubles rests upon Russia and Germany because of their arbitrary action in China.

ITALY'S POSITION.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Speaks Regarding China.

Rome, July 12.—The Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs, responding to-day in the Chamber of Deputies to an interpellation regarding the intentions of the government as to China, said:

"The cabinet has no political intentions towards expansion or intrigue in China. Its programme is to maintain perfect accord between Italy and the other powers. We cannot leave entirely to others the protection of our national rights, nor are we disposed to enter in the work of mutual interest and civilization which the powers are seeking to carry on in China."

REACHED LADYSMITH.

Buller Reports That Released British Have Arrived.

London, July 12.—The war office announces that Gen. Buller reports that 650 prisoners, released by the Boers, have arrived at Ladysmith.

Ottawa, July 12.—The general officer commanding at Standerton cables the following casualties under date of yesterday:

"Missing—Corporal J. Mills, shoeing smith; J. J. Griffiths, Pte. S. Simpson, Pte. R. Bourne and Pte. J. Norris."

It is presumed all of the above belonged to Strathcona's Horse. The name of 413, Pte. C. S. Strong, also appears in the list, but there is no such name on the nominal roll.

Corporal Thomas Mills belonged to Newmarket, Ont. Pte. Griffiths to Hagersville, Pte. T. Simpson to Manitoba, H. Gilroy, Regina, Pte. R. Bourne, Staffordshire, England, and Pte. J. Norris, Dursley, England.

CUBA'S CONDITION.

British Consul-General's Report On the Island.

London, July 12.—The report of the British consul-general in Cuba for 1899 says that while the first year of United States rule has disappointed Americans as well as Cubans and failed to realize expectations in the way of a great revival of trade and needed public works, it is only common justice to the United States officials to say that no responsibility for the non-fulfillment of these expectations attaches to them. So far as their authority allowed, they have worked honestly and in good faith in what they conceived to be the best interests of the islands. I cannot see what more could be done. The one thing that was not in their power to give was the thing Cuba needed the most—the establishment of a representative form of government.

If you travel, fish, hunt or play golf your constant companion should be Jesse Moore.

SIR FREDERICK HODGSON.

His Escape From the Ashantis A Most Remarkable One.

Accra, Gold Coast, July 12.—Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, governor of the colony, who recently arrived here after having been besieged at Kumassi by rebellious tribesmen, bears signs of the hardships and privations to which he has been subjected. In the course of an interview he said he considered his escape most marvellous. He attributes its success to the secrecy maintained on the route chosen. The carriers who accompanied him became so weakened by starvation that everything was abandoned. He endured great hardships. Fortunately the rain was not heavy. Had it been otherwise all would have probably succumbed.

AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS

MARTELL'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

The Curtain Still Unlifted

Only Rumors and Foebedings
for Those Who Are in
Pekin.

Tales of Blood and Destruction Come But Not From There.

London, July 13.—(4:10 a.m.)—A terrible veil of silence enshrouds Pekin and there is nobody but believes the worst has happened. It is taken for granted that all the powers have exhausted every means to get direct news from their legations, and the fact that their efforts have been vain leaves but one interpretation.

The Chinese representative in Berlin denies the statement that Li Hung Chang had sent to him a hopeful telegram. He says that, on the contrary, no direct telegram has been received by him from Li Hung Chang for some time past.

The day's news is again restricted to the usual crop of trustworthy Shanghai rumors, the most serious of which is reported by the correspondent of the Express to the effect that Europeans are directing Chinese military operations.

The correspondent asserts that Capt. Bailey, of R. M. S. Aurora, says a man in a European garb directing the Chinese artillery operations outside of Tien Tsin.

Foreign refugees from Tien Tsin openly accuse a European official, whose name the Express correspondent suppresses, and Col. von Hanneken, who was formerly employed to drill the Chinese troops, of being parties to a plot to procure the escape of Gen. Chang and themselves from Tien Tsin before the bombardment, leaving the other foreigners to their fate.

Statements are in circulation in Shanghai accusing the Russians of indiscriminate slaughter of friendly Chinese non-combatants, without regard to age or sex.

It is asserted that the Buddhist priests throughout the empire are propagating Prince Tuan's anti-foreign gospel. News is circulating through the Yangtze valley that Gen. Ma has inflicted a crushing defeat upon the allies at Tien Tsin and that the foreign army has been cut to pieces east of Pekin.

The actual impotence at the moment of the allied forces naturally gives color to these stories with the worst results. The Shanghai correspondent of the Express gives Tien Tsin advice to July 8, when the superior range of the Japanese artillery enabled them to relieve the Russians, who were hard pressed, at the railway station.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says the following story regarding the position in Pekin emanates from Chinese official sources:

"The two remaining legations, the British and Russian, were attacked in force on the evening of July 4. Prince Tuan being in command. The attackers were divided. Prince Tuan commanded the centre, the right wing was led by Prince Tsai Yin and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were under Prince Yin.

The attack commenced with artillery fighting, which was severe and lasted until seven o'clock in the morning, by which time both legations were destroyed and all foreigners were dead, while the streets around the legations were full of the dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese.

"Upon hearing of the attack, Prince Ching and Gen. Wang Wen Shao went with the troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but they were outnumbered and defeated.

Two foreigners are said to have escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head. Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed one hundred thousand taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers."

The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing July 11, says:

"Li Hung Chang has decided to remain here, and the United States gunboat which was waiting to convey him en route to Pekin will sail to-morrow."

Washington, July 12.—The Japanese legation has received a dispatch from Tokyo giving briefly the details of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler at Pekin and the fighting around Tien Tsin. The despatch was sent from Tokyo July 4, and was in some way subject to delay along the Siberian route.

It states that the German minister was killed by a shot and that it is not known whether the mob element or the soldiers are responsible for the shooting. The Japanese report of the fighting around Tien Tsin is similar to that already conveyed in the press dispatches.

Concerning the reports from Yokohama that the government is being urged to send 50,000 troops to China, Mr. Nabeshima, the Japanese charge says there is little more than press conjecture and that there is no present evidence that the government has the slightest purpose of sending more than one army corps, or 22,000 men, to China. While the popular sentiment in Japan might favor the despatch of a large army to China, he feels that the government will be quite conservative, particularly in view of the use of the ultimatum on which it is to undertake the mission.

It is the understanding of the Japanese officials here that the fifth army corps is now being put aboard the transport at the end of the great naval stations near Hiroshima.

Berlin, July 12.—Major-General von Lezdel, the commander of the twenty-eighth army division, has been appointed to command the German forces in China, with the rank of lieutenant-general.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned grilling pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

TRANSPORTS FOR TROOPS.
Steamers Chartered to Carry German Forces to China.

Hamburg, July 12.—The Boersenhalle announces that the Hamburg-American line has leased four and the North German Lloyd six steamers to the marine minister for the transportation of 12,000 troops and ammunition to China.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Conundrum (by the printer's devil): "Is there any rule of English composition that Mr. ex-President Steyn invariably observes?" "Yes. He never comes to a full stop without beginning with a fresh capital."—Punch.

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The Taking of Taku Forts

(Continued From First Page.)

kin, both of which matters have been told by cable reports, "there was but one United States and one Chinese warship at Chee Foo. Subsequently, when it was learned that the Taku forts had been bombarded, the Chinese vessel disappeared, her destination being unknown."

Another report of the capture of the forts is supplied under a previous date to Rear-Admiral Saito. This report, which is from Captain Sakamoto, of the Japanese depot ship Toyohashi, which has arrived at Sasebo, was dated on June 21. It says:

"Owing to the fact that the Atago being a vessel of heavy draught, could not enter the Pei-ho, it is stated that she was obliged to stay near Tong-ku, at the mouth of the river, and thus unable to take part in the operations."

"The Japanese marines occupied, ahead of all others, the western fort, on the northern bank of the Pei-ho, and there at the same time, the guns of the fort which had captured among the central forts, on the northern bank. It is also stated that the central forts and others on the northern bank were occupied successively by the British, Russian and German marines."

"It is also reported that our marines afterwards lowered the national flag on the fort occupied by them, and left the place to garrison the Tong-ku station. The British force then occupied the fort in the place of the Japanese, and the Union Jack is hoisted there."

The account of the capture of the forts given by the commander of the British torpedo boat destroyer Whiting, which entered Nagasaki for refueling two days prior to the sailing of the Braemar, may also be regarded as supplementary, in many respects, to the accounts given of the Japanese admiralty by its officers.

In his account, which is translated from the Jiji, of Japan, the Whiting's commander says: "The Algerine and the Russian and German warships had been moved at the rear of the fort, while in the upper course of the Pei-ho were lying the Atago, the American warships, the Whiting and an English torpedo boat. At 6 p.m. on the evening of the 10th, the northern fort was seen making some preparations for action, and the allied squadron entered the fort to remove the torpedoes laid at the mouth of the river. As the commander of the fort did not comply with the request, the Whiting removed the torpedoes. At 1 a.m. next morning the forts opened fire on the allied squadron, which, with the Algerine, flag-ship, replied. The English torpedo boat attacked four Chinese torpedo boats. On land the forces of Japan and England rushed, at a signal from the flag-ship, on the northern fort, the Japanese in advance, commanded by Capt. Hatter. The captain climbed up the fort, and he was about to extend his hand to the captain of the Algerine to help him over the wall, when he was shot and killed on the spot. The fort was taken by the English and Japanese at 5 a.m., the flag of the Rising Sun was hoisted, the center, and the flags of the other powers in other places."

"The four torpedo boats of the Chinese were chased about by the British torpedo boat destroyer, and were ultimately captured. The southern fort was attacked and occupied by the Russian and German forces, the losses of the Russian contingent being 70. Three Chinese warships and four torpedo boats were captured. The Atago did not take part in the bombardment. The two Russian ships and the one German ship suffered most."

Details received from other sources state that the Jiji, German, the Gilzak and the Koretz had their funnels and upper works badly damaged by the fire from the forts, whose practice was better than was expected. The captain of the Koretz was seeking credit for having destroyed the great magazine inside the forts in the press dispatches.

A Shanghai paper reports that a Chinese steamer, a freighter, was lying in the Pei-ho during the bombardment and she was sunk. Her master, an Englishman, was killed. The same paper says it is concluded that had a searchlight, on one of the forts not collapsed suddenly the Algerine must have been destroyed.

FOOD FOR INDIA.

Steamer Quito Reaches Bombay With United States Contributions.

Washington, July 12.—Word has reached the navy department of the arrival of the steamer Quito at Bombay on the 9th inst. with \$20,000 and relief supplies for the famine sufferers in India. This vessel was chartered by the department for the purpose.

When we have good blood we are healthy, strong, vigorous and full of an energy. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood.

ORE FROM PHOENIX.

First Ore-Laden Train Reaches the Grand Forks Smelter.

Grand Forks, July 12.—Yesterday the first ore-laden train from Phoenix arrived at the Granby smelter. The shipment consisted of ten cars, or three hundred tons in all. The ore came from the Old Ironides mine, controlled by the Miner-Graves syndicate. To-day's arrivals represented a similar shipment from the Knob Hill mines, also owned by the same syndicate. Henceforth the shipments from the Phoenix will be continued, as the C. P. R. supplies additional cars. The syndicate produces about 600 tons daily. The ore bins of the Old Ironides, Knob Hill and Victoria mines contain eight thousand tons and there is an equal amount on the slopes awaiting removal to the surface. The Phoenix ores do not require any preliminary roasting in

LUCKY FIONA.

Cruiser Gets Afloat With Little Damage Done.

St. John's, Nfld., July 12.—The colonial cruiser Fiona, which went ashore during a fog near Codroy, has been floated. She sustained little damage.

BORN.

ROBBILLARD.—At the residence of her son-in-law, J. Noury, No. 25 Henry St., on the 11th inst., Margaret Robbillard, relict of the late Isaac Robbillard, aged 82 years, a native of Gurnsey, Eng.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 2:30 p.m., from the above residence. Friends will please accept this intimation.

CONCERT

In Aid of the Red Cross Society
INSTITUTE HALL
Wednesday, July 18th, 1900

Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Beaumont, Col. Grant, R.E., and Mrs. Grant, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Haywood.

"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN."
Music by Eliza Lehmann.
(A song cycle for four solo voices.)

Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Miss Laura Loewen, Miss A. P. Cowell, Mr. W. H. Burton, Accompanist, Miss Gertrude Loewen.

Miscellaneous programme by Mrs. Cayley, Miss Adams, Miss Ward, Miss Edith Lombard and Mr. Herbert Kent.

Doors open 8 p.m. Commence, 8:30 p.m.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his PLUMBING AND GALVANIZED IRON WORKS TO

110 YATES STREET
A. BARKER.

Removal.

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE has removed to No. 88 1/2 Douglas street. All kinds of books bought and exchanged.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Several teachers are required for all vacancies in the Victoria Schools; one of whom must be specially qualified for primary work. Salaries from \$600 to \$750, according to qualifications. Applications must be in the hands of the secretary not later than July 16.

P. H. EATON, Sec. Trustees.
Victoria, June 30, 1900.

White Horse.

YUKON TERMINUS OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY.

All steamers plying to and from Dawson and other places on the River Yukon and its tributaries must make White Horse their terminal point.

The townsite is beautifully situated on a level tract of land on the west bank of the Yukon River and just below the celebrated White Horse Rapids, around which all goods have been hitherto transported from the steamers on the upper river to those on the lower river.

Lots are now on the market. Plans of the townsite can be seen and prices and all information regarding the same can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, at

30 Port Street, Victoria.
Corner Pearl and Second Streets, Atlin, City.

Corner First Avenue and Main Street, White Horse; and also at the office of Sander & Haynes, corner Pioneer Square and First Avenue, South, Seat 6, Wash., and also at the office of

J. J. BANFIELD, 607 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

J. T. Bethune,

WHITE HORSE,
GENERAL AGENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer to George Ironside Dunn, of license held by me to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the southeast corner of what tract of land on the west bank of the Yukon River and just below the celebrated White Horse Rapids, around which all goods have been hitherto transported from the steamers on the upper river to those on the lower river.

Lots are now on the market. Plans of the townsite can be seen and prices and all information regarding the same can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, at

30 Port Street, Victoria.
Corner Pearl and Second Streets, Atlin, City.

By his attorney in fact, James Patterson.

MILLS AND SHIPYARD, HEAD OFFICE, LUMBER YARDS, ETC., BENNETT, B. C. VICTORIA, B. C. WHITE HORSE, Y.T.
VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING COMPANY, Limited
BENNETT AND WHITE HORSE,
MANUFACTURERS OF ROUGH AND DRESSED
Lumber, Scows, Boats, Etc.
BUILD THE WELL-KNOWN V. Y. T. SCOWS,
Which have scored perfection in carrying freight to Dawson during seasons '98 and '99. As the present manager had charge of this department during 1898, designed the now popular V. Y. T. standard model, and practically inaugurated the scow building industry at Bennett, purchasers can depend on obtaining the best article in the market promptly and at bottom prices. SCOWS OF SCOWS AND BOATS, READY RIGGED, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. A full stock of rough and dressed lumber as well as all other building material carried at Bennett and White Horse. A large stock of Nails, Tin, Granite and Enamel Ware, Building Paper, Tar Paper and Window Glass at wholesale prices. When in Bennett, call at our branch office, near depot; cross the bridge and call at the works, look us up, or use the telephone at Bennett New Stand. FRED. G. WHITE, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash Not Advertisements Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

List of Properties for B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

HOTEL QUAMICHAN—At Duncan, E. & N. Ry. Leased to a respectable party and doing a thriving business. For particulars apply to Government street.

JOHNSON ST.—Hotel, 50 rooms, with good restaurant, good position. Or will lease at moderate rate. For particulars apply to Government street.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, \$225, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor. 20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences. Daily communication with Victoria, good roads and sailing only \$1,400. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—93 acres for \$500. This is very good bargain, the timber alone will pay for the land. Apply 40 Government street.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms and see our list. 40 Government street.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres within 5 miles of post office, 100 acres under cultivation, splendid soil. Or will lease for lot to suit purchaser. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA ARM—Water frontage 1 1/2 acres, all cleared; the building site. Can arrange very easy terms, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

PENDER ISLAND—3,200 acres (including coal which is now under bond) very cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

DENMAN ISLAND—Comox district, 100 acres for \$750. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1/4 acres. Cheap in order to close an estate.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within 4 miles of post office. Very good farms and see our list. Terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street.

FORT STREET—Chester avenue. A number of fine building lots, prices reasonable, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY—A number of cheap houses which can be paid for in monthly payments without interest. Small deposit down. Apply 40 Government street.

CARBY ROAD—One acre, ready for cultivation, with barn, etc., only \$800. Apply 40 Government street.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—Farm containing over 300 acres. One of the best on the Island. Good barns, live stock, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

QUAMICHAN DISTRICT—220 acres, between Duncan and Ashcroft; plenty of water; well adapted for fruit, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

SAHPLAM DISTRICT—100 acres; 30 acres cleared; near trunk road; good stream of water; well adapted for fruit, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

STRATFORD'S CROSSING—E. & N. Ry. 100 acres; small portion slashed; good soil \$800. Apply 40 Government street.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except
the city) and United States at follow-
ing rates:One year\$8.00
Six months 8.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year\$1.50
Six months 75
Three months 40
Sent post paid to any part of Canada and
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising to ensure their being inserted
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be
accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business
office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., con-
sult the night editor.

THE LICENSE LAW.

One subject that must be dealt with at
the coming session of the legislature is
the law regulating the sale of spirituous
liquors. The present state of things
must not be allowed to continue an hour
longer than is absolutely necessary. Out
of the municipalities there is now abso-
lutely no law for the regulation of this
traffic, and the result is very unsatisfac-
tory indeed.We submit for public consideration if
the time has not come when the whole
question of liquor licenses, both in and
out of municipalities, ought not to be
taken up and dealt with on more ad-
vanced lines than those hitherto followed
in British Columbia. We do not think
it timely to agitate for prohibition here;
but we are satisfied that there are al-
together too many saloons and that the
restrictions surrounding them are not suf-
ficiently stringent, or, if they are so, they
are not properly enforced. We do not
say that this matter ought to be taken
up at the coming session or that it
ought not to be. We are opposed to hys-
tiness in legislation, for through haste a
good movement is often defeated; never-
theless, it is worthy of consideration if
it would not be advisable to take the
whole subject up at once and dispose of
it. We express no opinion as to this
just now, preferring simply to open the
matter for public consideration.That reform is necessary in the drink-
ing habits of the people of British Col-
umbia will be admitted by every thought-
ful observer. In every walk of life hun-
dreds of men are being ruined by im-
temperance. Hundreds of families suf-
fer through it. Hundreds of children are
cursed by it from birth to maturity. The
industrial force of the community is
greatly weakened by it. British Colum-
bia gave a majority vote for prohibition,
and it is very clear that a majority of
the people of the province entertain the
views just expressed. This being the
case, we submit that the temperance sen-
timent of the people should be reflected in
legislation. We repeat that this article is
not intended as a demand for radical
legislation this year, but only as a sug-
gestion that the question should be taken
up in earnest at an early day, and that
every reasonable restriction should be
thrown around the traffic, which in its
most favorable aspects is a menace to
the public welfare.

LEGISLATION.

The session of 1899 was characterized
by grossly slovenly legislation. The re-
ference now is not so much to the mat-
ter as to the form of statutes. This
slovenliness was in direct defiance of the
plain rule of the house, but, as we all
only too well know, the rules were not
adhered to with fidelity, not to state the
case in extreme terms, during the past
two sessions of the legislature. At-
torney-General Eberts will, we are satisfied,
charge himself with the duty of seeing
that this slovenliness is avoided here-
after, and we mention the subject in or-
der to strengthen his hands in insisting
that the rule shall be observed. What
we have chiefly in mind is the practice
of amending acts by reference to named
lines and of adding words to sections
without giving the whole re-enacted sec-
tion. For example: An amendment
will read thus, "Strike out the word
'and' in the fifth line of section so-and-
so, and substitute the word 'or.'" Now
the proper way in good parliamentary
practice, and in accordance with the rules
of the house, is to repeal the whole sec-
tion in which the objectionable word oc-
curs, and re-enact it over again, with
the proper word inserted. Then again,
some of the amendments read: "To add
to section so-and-so the following:"—
and then follows a new provision. The
proper course is to repeal the insufficient
section and enact a new one containing
the new provision. When a man picks
up a statute book he ought to find the
law in it, and ought not to be compelledto refer to other books to see scraps of
legislation on the same subject. More-
over, the statutes are not always printed
in the same type or the same length
of lines. The official statutes are, but
there are copies of the laws which are
not official, and these may readily be the
only copies available. Errors might thus
occur in counting lines. Such things
might not be common, but they are pos-
sible, and there is no excuse for permit-
ting the possibility to continue.We are disposed also to urge that when
a bill is introduced to repeal or amend
a section of a statute, the section as it
stands should be printed on the new bill,
so that members and all others interest-
ed, or likely to be, can see at once what
change in the law is contemplated. This
would give the persons drafting bills a
little additional clerical labor, and it
might increase the printing bills of a
session as much as one per cent.; but
the gain in convenience and accuracy
would be very great.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

We hardly suppose that the govern-
ment will bring down at the coming ses-
sion any broad measure for provincial
development. The people do not expect
it, and as the session is to be a short
one, there will hardly be time for the
consideration of any comprehensive
scheme. If such public bills are as ab-
solutely necessary and pressing private
bills are disposed of, we think the people
will be quite willing to wait until next
year for any large measure calculated to
open the province to colonization and en-
terprise. We may venture to suggest,
however, that steps ought to be taken at
an early day to formulate a broad policy
and secure, if possible, the co-operation
of the federal government in carrying it
out. It was a part of Mr. Turner's plan
that the two governments should act to-
gether in matters of this kind, so far as
related to railway construction. We do
not know that any understanding was
ever arrived at or attempted with Sir
Wilfrid Laurier in regard to what ought
to be done, and the respective duties of
the Province and the Dominion in re-
gard thereto. We submit that such an
understanding ought to be arrived at, if
possible, this year, so that effect may be
given to it by legislation in 1901.The question is many-sided and calls
for careful consideration. Take the mat-
ter of railway construction, which most
persons think of first when provincial de-
velopment is spoken of. It is certainly
desirable to avoid anything like a con-
flict of plans between the two govern-
ments on this important subject. Yet
unless some understanding is reached,
such a conflict is likely to occur. At
present the governments do not consider
each other in the matter of railway in-
corporation. If a company applies to the
local house for a charter, the fact that
another company may have already re-
ceived or may be applying to parliament
for a charter for substantially the same
route, is not taken into account, and,
vice versa, the rule holds good in the
case of application to parliament. Some
understanding ought to be reached on
this point. When it comes to granting
assistance to railways, it is surely de-
sirable that there should be no antago-
nistic action between the Province and
the Dominion. It is also important that
an understanding should be reached as
to the plan to be adopted in opening the
unoccupied portions of the province by
railways. We have at hand a case
directly in point. Shall the province fol-
low the lead of the Dominion in refusing
for the time being any acts of incorpora-
tion to companies seeking to make their
ocean termini in territory in possession
of the United States?Then there is the question of coloniza-
tion. It is desirable that, if anything
is to be done in this direction, the two
governments should co-operate. We
have many thousands of acres of land
admirably adapted to settlement. Doubt-
less our agricultural areas are not near-
ly as extensive as those of the North-
west, but they compare very favorably
with those of the other provinces. Is
there anything that the Dominion can
do towards securing a good class of set-
tlers for our vacant acres, and if so,
to what extent can the province co-
operate in the work?The advancement of agriculture is
a subject upon which the two govern-
ments can work in harmony. British Col-
umbia derives some benefit from the
federal department of agriculture, but
we do not suppose very great ingenuity
would have to be exercised to discover
methods by which greater good might
be accomplished by the two govern-
ments working together.Such are some of the subjects upon
which we think there ought to be co-
operation between the province and the
Dominion, and it might be advisable for
representatives of the governments to
meet and take these and other subjects
up. We make this suggestion with the
hope that it will be acted upon.

IN CHINA.

No degree of optimism can relieve the
tension existing in every one's mind con-
cerning the condition of things in China.
The news from day to day only serves
to increase the anxiety. Amid the mass
of contradictions from Peking the fact
stands out pre-eminent that no news
has come out from the Europeans since
June 24. It is scarcely credible that for
eighteen days it would have been im-
possible to get a message of some kind
through, if there were any Europeans
alive to send it. The story that a mes-
sage was received at Chee Foo on July
8 from Sir Robert Hart, saying, "Close
to good-bye. Near the end," must not
be interpreted as meaning that at that
date Sir Robert was alive and well. We
do not know how long it took to get the
message to Chee Foo.A very serious feature of the case is
the lack of co-operation between the
commanders of the allied forces. Quite
naturally no one of them feels called
upon to subordinate to those of the oth-
ers, and while it may be suggested that
a majority should rule, there is no way
of enforcing such a decision. This is a
phase of the case that can only be set-
tled by the representative governments;
but even if such a plan is agreed upon
it will be a very poor makeshift, for it
by no means follows that the decision of
a majority would be the best to follow.
Moreover, if Japan is going to place 50,
000 men in the field, her generals can
hardly be expected to be governed by the
wishes of the commanders of smaller
forces. We see no way out of the diffi-
culty. International jealousy may easily
weaken the strength of the allies, if
it has not already done so.A surprising feature of the trouble is
the military prowess displayed by the
Chinese forces. The contrast between
what has transpired during the past
few weeks and the conduct of the Chi-
nese army in the war with Japan is mar-
vellous. The men who are giving the
allies so much to do to take care of
themselves and have made the advance
to Peking an impossibility for the pres-
ent, have the best modern guns and know
how to use them. It is no longer an
undisciplined rabble that China presents
to her enemies.A Washington dispatch announces
that the United States proposes to take
an active part in the advance to Peking.
This is only possible because the United
States is not at war with China. Con-
gress only can declare war, and congress
is not in session. So we may see the
extraordinary spectacle of a nation's sol-
diers fighting the army of another nation
with which it is theoretically at peace.
In this connection it is interesting to
note that Germany has appointed a new
minister to Peking. Yet only a week or
so ago the Kaiser declared that Ger-
many would never rest content until she
had dictated terms of peace at the Chi-
nese capital.Visitors painted the town orange yes-
terday. It was certainly a very fine
gathering of people.Mr. Dunsinuir complaints of a great
shortage of miners. He said yester-
day that he could give immediate em-
ployment to five hundred good men. Is
the inference from this that the people
of Canada are enjoying exceptional pros-
perity?Our ex-Lieutenant-Governor seems to
be in the nature of a continuous per-
formance, so far as Ottawa is concern-
ed. Senator Mills has delivered him-
self upon the constitutional question,
declaring against the action of the Gov-
ernor. We shall reprint the speech when
it comes to hand.The annual meeting of the Board of
Trade will be held this afternoon. There
ought to be a full attendance. The
business of the meeting is the election
of officers and the consideration of the
annual report. Lieutenant-Governor
Joly will be on hand and his presence
will add to the interest of the occasion.We have a letter from a correspondent
who thinks the time is ripe for the in-
auguration of "a painting and decorating
crusade" in Victoria. He is quite right,
and the ripeness is reaching a stage
that is rather excessive. It is surprising
what a little work in the line mentioned
would do for the city. We would scarce-
ly recognize ourselves after it.Dr. Ernest Hall takes exception to the
language employed in the interview with
a fellow-physician printed in these col-
umns yesterday, and we think he is en-
titled to an expression of regret from
the Colonist, and the explanation that
there is no desire on the part of this pa-
per to publish a line which will in any
way reflect upon him personally or in
his character as a physician. We as-
sumed that the language to which he
takes exception was used solely in re-
gard to professional etiquette, and al-
though it was stronger than the Colonist
would itself have employed, it was not
ours but that of the physician inter-
viewed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Sir: I have seen in your paper the
account of the outcry made in Vancou-
ver over a statement on the Chinese
question attributed to the Bishop of Col-
umbia. I am not aware whether that
statement was really made or not, but if
it was I wish to say that my experience
leads me to much the same conclusion.
The statement continually made by the
papers, by some of our members and by
others who pretend to represent public
opinion here, "that the great majority
of our community wish to put a stop to
Chinese and Japanese immigration," is,
in my opinion, not founded on fact. I am
sure many of those who make that
statement are perfectly aware of this
and would themselves be the last to
wish to see exclusion carried out. I do
not pretend to speak for anyone but
myself, but I am vain enough to think
that a majority of those who are in the
earning class and their parasites take
more or less the same view of this mat-
ter as I do. I would first guard myself
by saying that none would be more
averse than I am to the idea of seeing
our province overrun by Asiatics coming
in my opinion, not founded on fact. I am
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more or less the same view of this mat-
ter as I do. I would first guard myself
by saying that none would be more
averse than I am to the idea of seeing
our province overrun by Asiatics comingese come here, but they don't stay
in the country. (See wolf and lamb.) I
am, of course, familiar with the point
often raised that they rob the country
by taking their money away with them,
the obvious reply to which is that they
cannot take away with them the value of
their work done here. Again, as to
wages, it is a well known fact that Chi-
nese, as a rule, will not work for very low
wages, but cease to emigrate to any
country where wages go below a certain
point. What they will do, however, at a
low rate is to contract work, but why?
Because they will work continuously and
for long hours, and will beat any white
man with whom I have to do, except
perhaps the Basques.Now, sir, I am not arguing that the
state of affairs here with regard to this
question is an ideal one. For my own
part, speaking selfishly, I am well sat-
isfied, because after an experience of
over forty years and having had at one
time or another to do with them of al-
most every nationality in Europe, I con-
sider the Chinese the best colonial ser-
vant I have ever known. There are, how-
ever, other considerations above and be-
yond private tastes, and I admit that it
would be more for the welfare, present
and prospective, of our province that
the labor market should be supplied by
men and women of our own race who
would settle and remain in the country.
I should myself be glad to see such a
state of affairs. When and how shall
we arrive at it? I think not until Eng-
lishmen are content to work here for
wages at which it will pay people to em-
ploy them, until they do an honest day's
work for those wages and until they
learn to distinguish between a proper in-
dependence of character and intolerance.
The truth, I think, is that if exclusion
was carried out we would come to a
standstill. The wages demanded by
Englishmen prohibit employment, and
therefore the number of men that they
could get them at a reasonable rate, but
as things are they cannot compete with
the East, etc. I have in my time been
a fairly large employer of labor, both
English and foreign, and I think I know
something of the strong and weak points
of our countrymen of that class. I say
they have their own failings and their
own sterling qualities is only another
way of saying they are human beings.
I was taught to try at least to deal fair-
ly with every man, and to show them
that I had some consideration for them;
in fact, most of them are such.I had many difficulties with them—quar-
rels, fights against combinations, etc.—
but, on the whole, taking the lowest pos-
sible view, I found fair treatment and
consideration pay, while, taking a higher
view, some of my best and truest friends
have been of that class, and I think I
know you should think I am
one who wants to tramp down the wage-
earner. I should be glad if wages could
remain as they are, but the thing is im-
possible unless we build an impassable
wall round the province; otherwise pro-
gress in the ordinary industries of
this province will be arrested. I think
the place of white. I wish the wage-earner
could be brought to see this. Surely
there are sufficiently patent examples of
it all over the world; but his greatest
curse is his weakness in being led away
and hoodwinked by professional politi-
cians who are not his friends, and who
union parasites—loafers who make an
easy living out of his unhappy credulity.
How any reasonable man can think that
wages can be maintained at their pre-
sent abnormal rate is a problem. The Ja-
panese question is, in much more seri-
ous than the Chinese, but the latter
is already too long for me to go into
it. My opinion is, then, that the best
way for the workingman to fight the
question of Asiatic immigration is to be
more moderate in his demands, to do
better work and mend his manners.
EDWARD M. SUGRAVE.
Duncan's Station, July 11.VICTORIA'S BUSINESS BUILD-
INGS.Sir: Now that we are hearing so much
through the press anent our duty
to make Victoria attractive to visitors,
did it ever strike your mind, Editor, that
a little painting of our business prem-
ises would be quite an improvement? If
you take a walk of inspection through
our leading thoroughfares you cannot
but be impressed with the fact that
the stores and buildings wear an air of
neglect and general dirtiness, which
certainly cannot fail to strike any visi-
tor and give him or her the "blues." Of
course, there are exceptions—one I would
like to quote being that of a store on
the east side of Government street, re-
cently painted, and as we always judge
things by comparison, so in this in-
stance do the surrounding buildings loom
up in all their unlovely exterior. Sup-
pose we start a painting and decorating
crusade right now, and let these remarks
apply with equal strength to residences.
We have our beautiful gardens, which
are a theme of wonder and delight to
any visitor; let us augment this by suit-
able coloring of our houses, and the dif-
ference will amply repay the expendi-
ture. In conclusion, I would respect-
fully state that I am not in any way
interested in any decorating or painting
establishment.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Sir: I am of opinion that the majority
of the taxpayers of Victoria will strong-
ly disapprove of the very large increase
announced by some of our aldermen in
the taxation of this year. A rate of one
mill to pay interest on the loan to pay
the sufferers by the bridge accident is,
no doubt, necessary, which would bring
the rate up to twenty mills, but there
the increase should cease. Burden after
burden is cast on the ratepayers, which
is neither wise or considerate. Rents
are not higher, business is not better
this year, and there is nothing to justify
increased taxation. We would all like
to have paved streets and concrete side-
walks, but we cannot have all we would
like, and prudent aldermen should be
men to consider seriously the bearing
of all questions affecting all classes of
the community. The present proposal of
our aldermen demands an early expres-
sion of opinion by the ratepayers, and the
mayor should be petitioned to call a pub-
lic meeting for that purpose.

BLACK WALNUTS.

Sir: Referring to Sir Henri Joly's re-
marks about the cultivation of black wal-
nuts in this province, I remember that
some twelve years ago, when on the staff
of the Montreal Gazette, reporting a lec-
ture delivered by Sir Henri, in the Mc-
Gill college rooms, on the "preservation
of our forests." The Gazette gave a
fairly full report of the lecture, and I
remember the subject struck me at the
time as being of an interesting and full
of practical information that I gave it a
place in my scrap-book for future refer-
ence. I lent that particular scrap-bookto Mr. George Kennedy, of the Colum-
bian, and it must have been destroyed
in the big fire at Westminster.If Sir Henri has his notes of that
lecture, and if he could be induced to
deliver it here, I think it would do in-
calculable good. Our lumber trade is
one of our great industries, but anyone
who has travelled around this province
cannot but be struck with the evidently
wanton waste and destruction going on
in connection with our lumber resources.
From my recollection of the discourse
in question, it was full of food for
reflection on the close of the lecture
as well as the scientist. I know it was
a positive treat to listen to Sir Henri,
who made his subject charmingly inter-
esting, and I also remember Sir William
Dawson, at that time principal of Mc-
Gill, and a man who never wasted
words, saying at the close of the lecture
that it was an immense treat to him
to listen to Sir Henri, and a privilege
to be present at the meeting.
OSCAR O. BASS.

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS

BEST MAKES.

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.

Just Arrived.

Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose,
AND A FULL LINE OF

Summer Corsets.

MRS. W. BIGG FORD

61-63 Fort St.

Cowan's
Cocoa and
Chocolate

are absolutely Pure.

GOWAN'S ICINGS
FOR CAKES

PREPARED READY FOR USE.

A child can ice a cake in
three minutes.

All Grocers keep these Goods.

Stoddart's Jewellery Store

63 YATES STREET.
ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled escape-
ments, warranted 5 years, special reduced
price.

\$2.50 AND \$3.00

The above is cheap at \$5.00. We have
upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock
bought for cash. Take advantage of this
offer while it lasts.

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with or without the knowledge of the pa-
tient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c.
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nders & Co., Sec. C., Chicago Ill.

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Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

DO NOT TAKE PURGATIVES

Other than those recommended
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recommending"APENTA" Hungarian Natural
Aperient Water,

Address United Agency Co., Fifth Ave., New York.

Sole Agents of the APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO

TIME TABLE No. 36.

NORTHBOUND.		Daily	Sat.	Sun.
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Leave Victoria	.....	9:00	4:25	2:00
Arrive Goldstream	.....	9:28	4:53	2:28
Arrive Shawnigan Lake	.....	10:09	5:34	3:09
Arrive Duncan	.....	10:48	6:15	3:47
Arrive Nanaimo	.....	12:14	7:41	5:18
Arrive Wellington	.....	12:35	7:55	5:30

The following rates will be in effect on Sundays only
until further advised.

Goldstream and Return, 50c; Children under 12, 25c.

Shawnigan Lake and Return, 75c; Children under 12, 40c

Duncan and Return, \$1.00; Children under 12, 50c.

The above rates are good to intermediate points.

For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

J. DUNSMUIR,

President.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

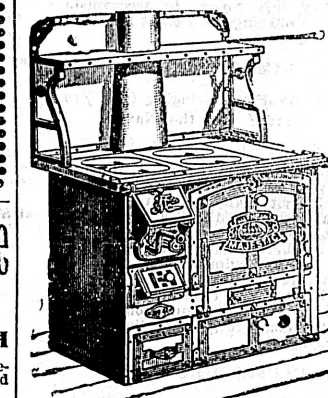
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,
Bilious Affections.DINNEFORD'S
MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGES are the
best, and therefore the cheapest ranges in
the world.

Geo. Powell & Co.

AGENTS.

CHEAPSIDE, 127 Gov't St

Fruit Jars, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Fillers.
Jelly Glasses, all sizes.
Granite Fruit Kettles, all sizes.
Fruit Jar Rubber Rings, all sizes.
Stoves, General House Furnishings and
Hardware are our special lines.

Cheapside,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

Are now offering their large
variety of

STOVES and RANGES

At Wholesale Prices

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy
the Home-made Article for less money.A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and
Pembroke Street will convince you.Plating in all its Branches is now Executed
by Competent Workmen

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

FIRE MARINE
ACCIDENT, &c.F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd 26 Store-St.
General Agents and Commission Merchants.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the all of the Esquimaux Dry Dock.

Friday, July 13.		Saturday, July 14.	
Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
0:30 a.m.	9.2 feet.	2:00 a.m.	8.8 feet.
9:00 a.m.	0.6 feet.	9:30 a.m.	1.0 feet.
5:00 p.m.	9.2 feet.	5:30 p.m.	9.0 feet.
9:40 p.m.	6.6 feet.	10:40 p.m.	6.0 feet.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent with Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.

Heisterman & Co.
District Managers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Blouse Waists half price at Russell's.
Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

ENJOY

Your morning bath by using sponges, brushes and "Conti's" Castile Soap, bought at
DAVIES' DRUG STORE.
30 and 32 Government Street.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.
Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

Purchasers of bicycles taught to ride. Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. P. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street.

Nairn's Scotch linoleums are unsurpassed for wear. Weiler Bros. show these in many new patterns.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and bookbinders. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

Filled Muslin, Bobbinet and Madras curtains for summer furnishing at Weiler Bros.

Dr. Verrinder has returned to Victoria and resumed dental practice, 17 Five Sisters' block.

Crossley's fine carpets are world famous. Weiler Bros. are exclusive agents for these immensely popular goods.

If you appreciate good value for your money, use Houdt Ceylon Tea, in packets only. To be had of all grocers.

Our repair shop is complete, and if your wheel can be repaired, we can do it. Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros.

Lime Juice and Kola.

When you are hot and thirsty, and want something cool and refreshing, try our latest drink, "Lime Juice and Kola." It will touch the spot every time. Don't forget that Fawcett's Ice Cream Soda is made with Pure Cream. 40 Government St.

W. C. T. U.—The meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. at the residence of Mrs. D. Spencer yesterday afternoon was of more than usual interest. In addition to the members there were present Mrs. Evans and Mrs. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack; Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, of Yorkville, England; and Miss McLaughlin, of Winnipeg. Rev. Mr. Rowe addressed the ladies, and Mrs. Spofford conducted parliamentary drill. Greetings were received from Lady Henry Somerset, through Miss Perrin. At the close of the proceedings Mrs. Spencer invited the ladies to tea and a pleasant time was passed.

Valuable Horse Killed.—A valuable horse, belonging to the Victoria Phoenix Breeding Company, lost his life a few evenings ago under rather peculiar circumstances. The animal in question, with other horses belonging to the company, had been turned out to pasture in Porter's field, just beyond the Fountain. The poor brute got one of its fore legs caught in a short hooter rope which was carrying and threw itself. A passerby heard the animal groaning and went to its assistance. It being dark he was unable to locate the trouble and went for a lantern. On returning the animal was dead. The horse was valued at \$200.

Have You Heard the Columbia Grand Graphophone?

The marvellous talking machine? Perfection of sound reproduction? Full volume, natural tone music with all the charm and power of the original. The voice living and real with all its natural strength and beauty.

The largest stock of Phonographs, Graphophones and Gramophones in the city. Prices from \$10.00 to \$15.00

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Farms Wanted.

I shall be glad to receive particulars of a few good farms, which the owners are willing to sell at reasonable prices, to forward to my correspondents.

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Land Agents, London, Eng.
For Publication in Their Circular.

"The Land Roll."

A copy of which can be seen at my office.

C. C. REVANS

Land and Insurance Agent
31A GOVERNMENT STREET.

Auction To-Day.—There will be another sale of household furniture and effects at Hardaker's rooms, on Douglas street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. This sale will include goods for full house furnishing, from kitchen to attic.

Special Train.—A special E. & N. train leaves the Store street depot at 7 p. m. this evening for Nanaimo and intermediate points in order to accommodate the excursionists who have been in attendance at the Orangemen's celebration.

No Use For Nemo.—A number of Victorians who had intended seeking their fortunes in the latest boom-land of the North have given up the idea of doing so, owing to the adverse reports which have reached here regarding conditions in that section.

The Governor's Residence.—Lieutenant-Governor Joly has not yet occupied the residence on Moss street, utilized as an official residence since the fire which destroyed Carey Castle. He may not do so for a week or more. At present Governor Joly continues to occupy quarters at the Diarid.

Yorkshire Society.—The Yorkshire Society of British Columbia will have a basket picnic at Goldstream to-morrow. Trains will leave the E. & N. station at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., returning at 7:30 p. m. Return fare, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. All Yorkshire people are invited.

The Police Court.—Before Magistrate Hall yesterday in the police court Robert Hall, on a charge of drunkenness, was fined \$7.50 or fifteen days. Charles Davis, charged with being in possession of a gold watch, the property of Alex. Smith, of Vancouver, was remanded until this morning. The expressman's assault case also came up, but was laid over until this morning.

Mount Sicker Townsite.—The Mount Sicker Townsite Company has placed upon the market lots in a townsite which has been surveyed, adjoining the famous Lenora mine at Mount Sicker. Lots in the new town, which is to be termed "the future Rossland of British Columbia," are offered on attractive terms. The agents are F. G. Richards & Co.

The Coming Session.—A few days now should see a considerable influx of politicians and members to the capital preparatory to the opening of the session, the date being Thursday next, the 19th inst. It is rumored, unofficially, of course, that J. P. Booth, M. P. P., for North Victoria, will be offered the speakership.

Farmers May Suffer.—The unprecedented changeable weather of the past month has greatly embarrassed the farmers, and the unexpected rains of the past few days have placed in jeopardy many of the hay crops in Saanich and adjacent farming districts. A great quantity of hay is cut; and should the wet weather continue the result would be disastrous for the farmers.

Carpenters In Demand.—The large amount of building operations now going on in Victoria has exhausted the supply of carpenters, and as a consequence several of the contractors find themselves short-handed. The Shawinigan Lake Hotel Company is desirous of pushing work on the Strathcona hotel more expeditiously than is the case at present, but are handicapped owing to the lack of carpenters.

Interference With Trade.—The rather unusual weather conditions which have prevailed during the last few months has seriously interfered with trade arrangements with local merchants. Summer stocks, purchased in expectation of the prevalence of the usual charming weather in Victoria, will require to be sacrificed in some instances at considerable loss.

West Coast Activity.—Mining operations and business conditions generally on the West Coast are this season far in excess in point of importance of any previous year, and all signs indicate that Vancouver Island is shortly to awaken from its long sleep to take its place among the actively progressing portions of the province.

Music at the Park.—The first of the series of Sunday afternoon band concerts at Beacon Hill will be given next Sunday afternoon by the Fifth Regiment band. The concert does not commence until 4 p. m., this hour being selected by the council in order not to interfere with the Sunday school arrangements. Objections are heard to the hour of 4 o'clock for the commencement of the concert, it being contended that as they will not be over until after 6 o'clock those who stay until the conclusion of the programme will experience some inconvenience in getting home and preparing for the evening services at the churches.

THE LEADING PEOPLE IN CANADA HAVE

Dry Royal Champagne
On Their Tables.

When you decide to take GOD LIVER OIL, try the ELIXIR, with
Malt, Wild Cherry

Hypophosphites

Pleasant to the taste. \$1.00 per bottle at our store.

BOWEN Dispenses Prescriptions
98 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Telephone 425. Near Yates Street

Celebrating The Twelfth

Orangemen of the Province Take Part in Big Demonstration.

Procession Through the Streets Speeches Features of the Day.

Beautiful weather and an immense attendance of visitors from outside points made the Orangemen's demonstration yesterday a pronounced success. Crowds came on the special excursions arranged from Island and Mainland points and the Sound cities. A special train, arriving at 10:30, brought down the Nanaimo and Wellington contingent; the steamers Lithet and Yosemite were loaded almost to their capacity, and a big crowd came over from the Sound on the Victorian. A monster procession was held in the forenoon, and in the afternoon there were speeches and sports at Caledonia park, which was thronged with a crowd of sightseers. In the evening dancing was held in the spacious pavilion.

It was 11 o'clock when the various lodges and bands lined up on Yates street for parade. Following was the order of march:

Grand Marshal, Bro. W. Duncan.
5th Regt. Band.
Bishop Cridge and Dr. Reid, in carriage.
Fife and Drum Band.
L.O.L. No. 1150, New Westminster.
L.O.L. No. 1426, Victoria.
L.O.L. No. 1470, Chilliwack.
L.O.L. No. 1471, Surrey Centre.
L.O.L. No. 1500, Vancouver.
Nanaimo City Band.
L.O.L. No. 1576, Nanaimo.
L.O.L. No. 1589, Ennisville.
L.O.L. No. 1593, Sapperton.
L.O.L. No. 1597, Saanich.
L.O.L. No. 1605, Langley.
L.O.L. No. 1610, Victoria.
L.O.L. No. 1612, Ladner.
Vancouver Band.
L.O.L. No. 1615, Ebenezzer.
L.O.L. No. 1619, Wellington.
L.O.L. No. 1629, Mission City.
L.O.L. No. 1639, Roaring Meg.
L.O.L. No. 1658, Roswal.
L.O.L. No. 1675, Boyne.
L.O.L. No. 1676, Union.
Vancouver Band, Boys' Brigade.
L.O.L. No. 1715, N. C. Wallace.
L.O.L. No. 1725, Steveston.
L.O.L. No. 1726, Hall's Prairie.
Speakers and members of the True Blue in carriages.

The procession proceeded from Yates via Douglas to Johnson street, then to Government, Bridge, Walk, Michigan, Park road and Simcoe street to the Caledonia park. The spectacle was a most imposing one and crowds of interested spectators lined the route. Arriving at the grounds the procession disbanded and lunch was partaken of and preparations made for the afternoon's programme.

The grand stand was well filled when the speech-making began at 2:30 o'clock. On the covered platform which had been erected in front of the grand stand were seated officials of the lodges and representatives of the local clergy. Rev. Dr. Reid, grand chaplain, of Vancouver, presided, and addressed the assembly by Rev. W. H. Barracough, of the Centennial Methodist church; Sheriff McMillan; Rev. E. S. Rowe, of the Metropolitan Methodist church; Bro. Thomas Cunningham, P. G. M., of Vancouver; Bro. David Moffatt; Bro. Thrift; P. G. M.; Bro. Thomas Duke, Vancouver; Bro. D. Robinson, Vancouver; T. S. Alexander, Vancouver; Dr. Jeff, Vancouver; Bro. Grimsman, Victoria; Bro. Wallace, of Victoria, and Grand Marshal Brethour, of Saanich. All of the addresses were listened to with profound attention by the large audience, the bands playing patriotic airs at intervals.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously amidst the greatest enthusiasm:

Moved by Rev. W. H. Barracough, seconded by J. E. McMillan—Whereas the Loyal Orangemen of British Columbia are sensible of the singular blessings of internal peace, prosperity and just government so secured to us under the beneficent reign of our gracious Queen and Emperor; be it therefore resolved that we place on record our deep sense of thankfulness to Almighty God for having so long spared the precious life of our beloved sovereign, whose throne He has established in righteousness as it is this day, and we fervently pray that it will:

"Send her victorious,
Long to reign over us,
Happy and glorious,
God save the Queen."

Moved by Thomas Cunningham, seconded by David Moffatt—Whereas the events affecting the British Empire which have transpired since we celebrated the 210th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne have a deep significance to us as Loyal Orangemen, and call for more than passing notice,

And whereas the achievements of the British army, composed of troops from the mother country and the colonies, fighting side by side, to repel the invasion of British territory in and to defend the honor of the British flag afford us unqualified satisfaction;

Be it therefore resolved, that we, the Loyal Orangemen of British Columbia assembled in the Capital City of Victoria, on the 210th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, desire to present to Almighty God our humble and heartfelt thanks for the great deliverance He has vouchsafed in preserving to us the precious heritage of British freedom and liberty of conscience handed down to us by our forefathers and which we, in common with our Roman Catholic friends and fellow subjects of all forms of religious belief now enjoy.

Moved by Bro. H. T. Thrift, P.P.G.M., seconded by Bro. John Walsh, P. Dist. M.—Whereas Imperial federation of the British empire has been for the past two hun-

"GISBURN" FOR SALE

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Maitland street and Boleyn avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

Pemberton & Son,

75 Fort St.



WHAT A Picnic

We are moving. Still more prepared to fill all orders on short notice. Everything nice and tasty for summer holidays.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO

Cor. Gov't and Broughton.

Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS.

W. J. ANDERSON,

Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

dred years a fundamental principle of Orangemen and where the Orangemen took prominent part in the confederation of Canada, and are now taking a leading part in the federation of the Australian colonies, and whereas we believe that the ultimate issue of the war in South Africa will be the federation under the British flag of the whole of the South African colonies: Be it therefore resolved that the Loyal Orangemen of British Columbia desire to place upon record our sense of gratitude to the Giver of all Good for having placed within the hearts of the inhabitants of the mother country and the colonies a desire for imperial federation, believing as we do, that such a consolidation of the empire is a necessary protection of the throne against the designs of foreign foes or the machinations of the evil and malicious conspirators who seek to subvert the English language, British liberty and law.

And be it further resolved that we declare in favor of preferential tariff on a reciprocal basis with Great Britain and our sister colonies with a view to ultimately inter-imperial free trade within the empire in so far as the ideal circumstances of the Dominion will warrant, our motto being, "Extension and consolidation of the empire with British trade and commerce for British subjects."

We deplore and shall resist to the utmost of our power and influence the unpatriotic efforts of some prominent political leaders in the province of Quebec to produce a racial cleavage between the descendants of Anglo-Saxons and Frenchmen, as we believe that men thus engaged are enemies of our country, and should be speedily relegated to political oblivion.

Moved by Bro. D. Robinson, seconded by T. G. Alexander—Resolved that we regard the presence in Canada of a political agent and representative of the Viceroy to subvert derogatory to the best interests of this Dominion, and fraught with great danger to the future well being of this country, Canada being an integral part of the British empire, its civilization is not, nor must it be permitted to degenerate into ultramontanism. A conspiracy on the part of any political party or demagogues to subvert or Latinize British civilization and Republican principles in this Dominion, we shall resist if need be to the death.

We respectfully urge all good and true men, irrespective of political bias, to unite with us in maintaining the supremacy of British influence and power in our fair Dominion.

Moved by Dr. Jeffs, seconded by Bro. Grimsman—Resolved that we extend fraternal greetings to our brethren in the interior of this province, who, by reason of their isolation and great distance from the capital, are prevented from taking part in this provincial celebration. To the members of the Ladies' True Blue Lodges throughout the province we desire to express our sympathetic admiration for the noble work that they are doing in caring for orphaned children, nursing the sick, and otherwise administering to the comfort and relief of those who are strangers amongst us and needing the advice of true friends. We would earnestly urge on the members of the Orange Association and all others interested in the protection of Protestant orphaned children and widows to give all possible support and encouragement to the Ladies' True Blues.

Moved by Bro. John Reid, seconded by Bro. Wallace—Resolved that we rejoice in the peace and prosperity of our kinsmen in the neighboring republic, and earnestly pray that the closest relationship and friendly co-operation in all matters affecting the high destiny of both branches of the Anglo-Saxon race may be strengthened and perpetuated by wise statesmanship, supplemented by the influence of members of the Orange Association in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

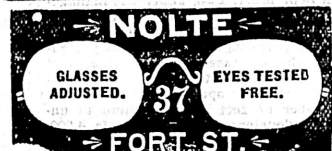
To our brethren in the great republic whose aims and purposes are identical with our own in the preservation of civil liberties and the promotion of national righteousness we extend cordial greeting on this glad day, and express the hope that lasting friendship and exchange of international courtesies may be greatly strengthened and increased by participation in this and kindred celebrations in the United States and Canada.

D. R. Robinson, of Vancouver, read the following letter from William Johnston, M. P.:

House of Commons, June 21, 1900.
To the Orangemen of British Columbia, assembled at Victoria, 12th July, 1900.

Dear Brethren:—It has been intimated to me that a few words of fraternal greeting from me, for your royal celebration, might be sent, from one who most gratefully remembers his reception at Vancouver and Victoria, by the Orangemen of British Columbia.

Canadian Orangemen have reason to be proud of their country and their cause. They have sent heroes to South Africa, who have nobly defended the empire and the



NOLTE

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Pianos AND Organs

On the most reasonable prices and terms. No fancy prices asked, and big cuts made as an inducement to buy, but all goods marked at fair and honest prices.

M. W. WAITT & CO.

No. 44 Government St.

New Clothing.

We not only believe in being up-to-date, but a date ahead. Yesterday we received and opened up our first shipment of Fall Clothing, comprising:

BOYS' SUITS.
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.
MEN'S SUITS.
MEN'S TROUSERS.

Just a few choice suits shipped early to avoid the rush.

W. G. CAMERON.

Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter.

55 Johnson Street

Queen. A grand federal British Imperial race will secure the civil and religious liberty of the world, wherever files our common flag.

I hear with delight of the progress of Orangemen in British Columbia. No other institution has done so much for God's Truth and man's liberty. Continue to cherish and uphold it. Make its principles co-existent with the constitution of Canada. There is a splendid future before the Dominion, and Orangemen will nobly aid in perfecting a happy and united Empire.

Externally and faithfully yours,

(Signed) WM. JOHNSTON.

At the conclusion of the addresses the vast audience sang the National Anthem.

A number of interesting races and other sports were then held, after which supper was served in the pavilion. The evening was spent in dancing by many, though others took in the sights of the town.

A special train left the E. & N. depot at 9 o'clock for Nanaimo, Wellington and intermediate points. This evening a special train will leave at 7 o'clock for the accommodation of the excursionists. Among the visiting Orangemen are John Pulk, P. G. M., and P. M., of lodges 202 and 286; James Elliot, of 202 and 286; Albert E. Tulk, of 202 and 1019, all of Hamilton, Ont.

CONCERT AT DALLAS.

Programme to Be Played This Evening by Fifth Regiment Band.

Following is the programme for the promenade concert to be given by the Fifth Regiment band at Hotel Da as this evening, commencing at 8:30 o'clock.

Overture—"Banditenstrelche" . . . Suppe
Caprice—"The Little Flatterer" . . . Ellenberg
Selection from Verdi's opera "Macbeth" . . . arr. Claus
Concert Waltzes—"Venus Reigen" . . . Gungl

PART II.
Grand Selection fr. "Bohemian Girl" . . . Baite
Tropic Dance—"La Belle Creole" . . . Herman
Descriptive Piece—"A Hunting Scene" . . . Buencios
March—"Bohemian Girl" . . . Roucouvert
God Save the Queen.

THE WESTSIDE'S Great Clearing Sale

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Thousands of Bargains.
Don't Miss Them.

Every Article Reduced in Price.

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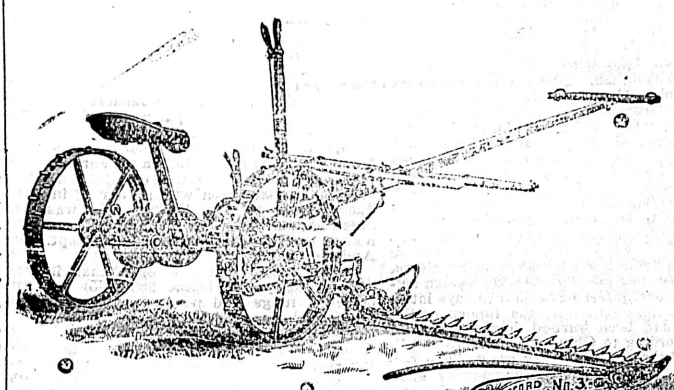
Men's Suits that will wear, \$8.50, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Men's Pants that will wear, \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

Reliable Boys' and Youths' Suits at prices that will bring you back again.

The Largest Stock of Hats and Gent's Furnishings in Victoria.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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BRANTFORD AND TORONTO MOWERS—ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, SERRATED LEDGER PLATES, etc., etc.
HORSE RAKES—ALL WIDTHS, W T T WOOD AND STEEL WHEELS.
HAY TEDDERS—WOOD FRAME AND ALL STEEL.
HAY CARRIERS, FORKS, SLINGS, PULLEYS, etc.

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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

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BRANCHES

N BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

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IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.
N THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston.
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.
IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

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GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

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CHILDREN'S BIB OVERALLS.
TENTS FOR CAMPING.

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET
COR. BROAD.



Tien Tsin's Grave Peril

Mall 'Advices of the Attacks on the Chinese City.

The Chinese Bombarding Have Eleven Thousand Troops and Sixty Guns.

Shanghai Panic Stricken Because of the Gathering Insurgents.

According to news received by the steamer Braemar, which arrived yesterday morning, a great panic prevailed at Shanghai when she sailed from that port. A special to the Jiji, of Japan, under date of June 24, the day prior to the sailing of the steamer from Yokohama, says: "The natives and junk men are increasing in numbers and the situation is getting more and more serious, an outbreak being liable to take place almost any moment."

The foreigners in the settlement have organized a volunteer brigade, and are constantly on the watch. Notices have been posted all over the city, appointing places to them when alarm is given. Should a rising take place, however, their position will become untenable at once. They are urging the Taotai to give them proper protection.

Although so close to Tien Tsin, that port was not in communication by telegraph. Communication was mostly by steamer via Chee Foo. A correspondent from Shanghai says, from investigations made near that city, he found that large numbers of Chinese troops were at the Chinese arsenal, across the river. There were also foreign-drilled troops at Woosung, at the junction of the Whangpoo and Yang Tse rivers.

United States Consul Goodnow, at Shanghai, according to news by the Braemar, was coming in for considerable adverse criticism at Shanghai, together with the Russian consul, for having ordered from that port five Chinese torpedo gunboats, which came there under parole from Chee Foo, in care of a British officer. The commanders of the gunboats had announced that they were under the governor of Nanking, who rules independently and favors England.

The bombardment of Tien Tsin was going on daily when the Braemar sailed from Yokohama. The correspondent of the China Gazette, writing from Chee Foo on June 21, by the French cruiser Pascal, which had left Taku on the same day, says, on the authority of a French engineer who was recently at Tien Tsin, that the Chinese had set fire to the native town. The conflagration, which spread from a central tower, caused great loss of life. The Chinese had mounted on the walls of the native city six 15-centimeter Krupp guns, besides many smaller pieces, and had been bombarding the foreign settlement from the 18th. Three days later, it was reported, half the foreign settlement had been burned down.

According to Chinese reports, the shell-firing in the city was very great. The foreigners were erecting counter-proof shelters with piece goods vetted and jammed in with mud and sand. The want of food and the continued shelling was said to be telling terribly on the residents, particularly the women and children.

A very heavy engagement took place on June 24, the foreign casualties numbering as many as three hundred. The commander of the British warship Balfour was among the killed. The Chinese, it seems, who were said to be personally commanded by Prince Tuan, had with them the best of the foreign-drilled troops of the Chinese army, and had forty-five quick-firing Krupp guns. The American consulate and a number of godowns in the extra settlement were destroyed.

It was soon after this heavy bombardment that efforts were made by an allied force of 550 to relieve Tien Tsin. The force consisted of 400 Russians and 150 Americans. They had three guns. The relief party, which was totally inadequate, was repulsed with very heavy loss, the Russians alone losing over two hundred men.

According to advices by the Braemar, it was the despatch of the eleven thousand foreign-drilled troops for Shantung, commanded by Yuan Shi Kai, the governor of that province, to Peking, that brought about the attack on the Taku forts. It was learned on June 16 by the foreign commanders that orders had been received at Tien Tsin from Luntai to send trains to convey seven thousand of these troops and sixty guns to Taku.

The commanders of the allied forces forbade the despatch of these trains, and later they received word that the troops of the Chinese were marching to Taku. Then they sent the ultimatum to the commander of the forts. He replied that he would not allow the troops to be ordered, and early morning began the bombardment of the allied squadron.

The troops that were to have gone to Taku were then diverted to Tien Tsin. They numbered close on ten thousand and had sixty guns. A large army of rioters, Boxers and others followed and augmented the force considerably.

They completely surrounded Tien Tsin and dominated the city with their artillery. The situation was very serious there when the steamer sailed, and it was then thought that unless relief was sent the city would not hold out much longer. Thus it will be seen that the serious state of affairs described in the cable reports is by no means overdrawn.

A special to the Jiji, in its issue of June 23, from Shanghai, says: "A certain bank official who arrived in Tien Tsin, leaving Peking on the 14th, reports that the Chinese troops are acting daily in an outrageous manner, and that foreigners there are constantly threatened with danger. The reinforcements have not yet arrived in Peking; moreover, their Boxers' party is entirely unknown. The reinforcements are not accompanied by their servants, and are probably without provisions. The father of the Crown Prince, said to be the leader of the government, is actually wielding supreme power. The Boxers' party has been divided into eight divisions. The palace is being guarded by the force under their command. The Emperor, Empress Dowager and Yunghu are in the palace and the rumor therefore concerning the assassination of the Emperor, etc., are entirely without foundation. The leader of the Boxers has been re-

ceived in audience by the Empress Dowager.

Many officials of the Chinese government insist that the capital should be removed to Tientsin, in Shantung, in order to fight the powers to the end.

Under date of June 23 the Jiji publishes the following report, dated June 20, which reaches the American consul at Shanghai from Lieutenant Blue. It says: "The message just brought here from Tien Tsin by an express messenger was sent by the British consul in Tien Tsin. It says that reinforcements should be sent with all possible despatch. The losses of the foreign guards have been heavy, our supply of ammunition and provisions is extremely scanty, and we are in great want of machine or field guns. Beware of ambuscades in the vicinity of Tien Tsin. A rumor has it that Captain Wright has been dangerously wounded. The Russians are at the railway stations, and are under the hot fire of the Chinese, who have by constant firing and heavy guns smashed down almost the whole of the foreign settlements." The message bears the signature of Fowler.

The P. and T. Times says the death of Mr. Robinson and capture of Mr. Norman, of the S. P. G. Mission at Yung-ching, has been more than confirmed, inasmuch as it is now certain that Mr. Norman has also been murdered. The mission, so far as yet known, was attacked on June 1. Mr. Norman and Mr. Robinson escaped from the compound and made their way outside the city walls and hid in some marshy ground; but they were discovered by the Boxers and pursued. They were caught, and Mr. Robinson appears to have been killed on the spot. Mr. Norman was apparently carried off to the chief man of Wu Hsia-yung village, Li Chen-pang, who unfortunately is a great foreigner hater, added to which he is reported to have had a son killed in the encounter between Boxers and Catholics some little time ago. It is believed Mr. Norman met with no mercy at the hands of this man and was killed the same day.

THE STRIKE ON THE FRASER

Capt Anderson Arrested Charged With Threatening Fishermen—Union Resolutions.

Vancouver, July 12.—Several of the canners to-day stated that 75 per cent. of the Fraser river fishermen would go on the river at once if they were not afraid of the threats of the strikers in the patrol boats. In an interview with Mr. Rogers, vice-president of the Fishermen's Union, Mr. Rogers recites the action of the union in its negotiations with the canners' combine and states that if in event of the canners employing non-union men to put up their season's catch, all the trades unions in Continental Europe would be asked to put a boycott on British Columbia salmon.

Capt. J. L. Anderson, president of the Master Mariners' Association of Vancouver, was arrested yesterday, charged with threatening fishermen with a view of inducing them to stop fishing. He was liberated on bail. In speaking of the matter to a Colonist correspondent Capt. Anderson said:

"I was asked to act as spokesman in one of the patrol boats owing to my powerful lungs and persuasive address. I went along, and as we neared each boat, myself, and sometimes the others, asked the occupants to discontinue fishing; for this I was arrested. Why do the canners dictate to fishermen, anyway, and what they shall sell their fish for? It is the fisherman's place to put a price on his own goods. If I walked into a shoe store and asked the price of a pair of shoes and was told 'three dollars,' and I said to the proprietor, 'that will not do, I will put a price on those shoes and you must sell them to me at \$1.50,' the shoe store man would think I was crazy; and still that is what the canners are asking of the fishermen—to put a price on the fisherman's wares that they have for sale. The fishermen are not desiring 25 cents so much as recognition and a guarantee of future fair treatment. There is a grave suspicion among the fishermen that as soon as the big run comes the canners will say you must take 5 or 10 cents for your fish or throw them overboard."

"What the canners want after is to demoralize the union so that they can secure the salmon at any price. On the other hand, 25 cents is not too much. Mr. Humphries, from Ft. Roberts, called on me recently and told me that canners were paying 26 cents for salmon in the traps over there, and it costs them a cent and a half a fish to get them out; consequently they were paying 27½ cents for every salmon that they were packing and selling them in the open market in competition with British Columbia. And how is it that last year 22 and 23 cents were paid for salmon on the Fraser river and no kick coming, and this year salmon are selling at from \$1.50 to \$2 a case higher than last year?"

Several cases of fraudulent naturalization by Japanese have been brought under the notice of Dominion Labor Commissioner Bremner and will be investigated.

A large gathering of striking fishermen was held in Union hall last night and a monster procession arranged for Saturday night at Vancouver. The following is the gist of the resolutions passed at the meeting: "Whereas, 40 police have been sworn in as special constables to protect the canners' interests, and whereas, the police have arrested Capt. Anderson without any reason whatever, and whereas the Fishermen's Union has not been a party to posting any bills threatening life and limb, and believe that certain parties are posting bills to create sympathy from the public against the fishermen; therefore, be it resolved that the union views with alarm the action of the police in arresting Capt. Anderson, and would urge all fishermen to refrain from all intimidation or violence, but to use every lawful means to keep men from fishing under price."

A barbers' agitation for Sunday closing is in progress at Montreal.

The leader of the Belle Isle coal strikers has been arrested and held in jail at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Lightning did much damage in Exeter, Bowmansland, Pictou, Colborne and Fribourg on Wednesday. At Onemee, Thomas McLevin, a boy of 11, was killed, and at London, S. Phillips, the son of the postmaster was also killed.

Nearly 600 Cases DRY ROYAL CHAMPAGNE was used by Lord Aberdeen at Government House, Ottawa, during his term of office.

The Mother Lode Group

Large Amount Spent by B.A.C. On the Property in Boundary.

By End of Year Will Reach Nearly Half a Million.

The Greenwood Times states that the cost of the Mother Lode group and all plant, machinery, development work, management and all incidental expenses has been approximately \$200,000. Before the end of the current year, the new plant being meanwhile installed by the B. A. C., and development work being continued without interruption, the total outlay in connection with the purchase, equipment and development of the Mother Lode group, and the incorporation and management of the company will have reached a total of not less than \$300,000. Nor is this all, for the company's smelter, the accounts of which are kept separate from those of the mine, had by June 1 reached a total of \$70,000, whilst a further expenditure of \$80,000 to \$70,000 will, it is estimated, be required to complete and fully equip this establishment, and this additional outlay has already been provided for. Summarizing the foregoing details, the following position is arrived at: The total actual outlay on the Mother Lode group to June 1, ultimo, has been \$200,000, and on the smelter, \$70,000; total, \$270,000. The further outlay the company is already committing to for the fuller equipment of the mine and its continued development to the end of 1900 is approximately \$100,000, to complete and equip the smelter \$60,000. Thus the aggregate outlay will by the end of the current year have reached the large sum of at least \$430,000.

Work was commenced on the Mother Lode in September, 1898, under the management of Mr. Frederick Scofield, M.P., who first closely watched the development of the property through its preliminary eighteen months of careful prospecting, and has since, for more than two years, efficiently directed the opening up of the mine. The number of feet of work done in underground development now exceeds 4,200. At the 200-foot level one shoot of ore has been of payable grade, proved to be from 80 to 90 feet wide along a distance of at least 450 feet, with good indications that further exploration will show it to continue to its surface beyond the present level of run. The limited amount of work as yet done at the 300-foot level has disclosed the existence at that greater depth of an 18-inch vein of considerably higher grade ore than that met with at the 200, but so little work has as yet been done at the lower level, the opening up of the latter only lately been commenced, that the works have not yet anywhere near where the main body of ore may be expected to be found. The result of the work done to date has been to prove that so far the ore has been down and, too, has increased in value with depth. More work, as has been said with certainty, but there is every reasonable prospect of the Mother Lode proving to be a productive, payable and permanent mine. If this promise be not realized it will not be the fault of the management, which includes men of large experience in mining and in other parts of the American continent.

Another long cross-cut tunnel has been started at the Vancouver mine, Stoen district, says the Silvertonian. The tunnel, when completed, will be over 700 feet long, the longest cross-cut tunnel yet undertaken in this district, and as it is to be used as a main working tunnel, and will have to be driven through the hardest kind of rock, it is an undertaking of some magnitude. The tunnel will tap the Vancouver vein over 200 feet below the No. 3 tunnel, or 500 feet below the surface workings of the ledge. It is believed by the management that this tunnel will strike the vein deep enough to settle the question as to whether there is a body of galena underlying the bodies of zinc ore contained in the Vancouver vein. This property is again sending down ore for shipment to the smelter.

GRAND FORKS.

Progress of Mining Development in the District.

Grand Forks, July 9.—S. H. C. Miner and party, consisting of Mrs. and Miss Miner, of Granby, Quebec, A. P. McKee, W. H. Loo, Que., J. H. McKechnie, Granby; and C. Young, of Boston, will spend a month in the Boundary district. Mr. Miner is one of the principals of the Miner-Graves syndicate, which owns the Grand Forks smelter, now nearing completion; the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, Victoria and Gray Eagle mines in Phoenix camp; the Majestic and City of Paris in Central camp; the R. Bell in Summit camp, as well as the California in Rossland, and properties in the Slocan. On the return of Jay P. Graves from Spokane, the visitors will proceed on a tour of inspection of their Boundary properties.

A cross-cut has been started from the fifty foot level of the Bonanza, Knight's camp.

Another shift was added yesterday to the working force of the Earthquake group, Brown's camp, north fork of Kettle river. The new working shift started several weeks ago has attained a depth of twenty-five feet. It penetrates a ledge, which parallels two other veins upon which considerable development work has been done. The ore at the bottom of the new shaft is three feet wide, and runs nearly vertically defined walls, the dip being almost vertical. The ledge extends and is easily traceable for several hundred feet to the shaft of the adjoining property, the Golden Eagle. The values are, in copper and gold. Recent assays vary from \$18 to \$21 per ton. The copper values are increasing with depth. The management purpose drifting at the 75-foot level. The amount of shipping ore extracted from the new shaft exceeds fifty tons.

A subscription is being raised to improve the trail between Grand Forks and Franklin camp, the prospectors' Mecca on the east fork of the north fork of the Kettle river. The distance is about fifty miles. Handsome contributions to the fund have already been made by citizens of Nelson, Gladstone and Carson, B. C.; Cascadene and Gladstone merchants are talking of building trails to the same camp in order to secure a share of the outcropping trade.

In Franklin camp Friday afternoon Chas. Garrison had his leg shattered below the knee by the premature explosion of a blast. Frank McFarlane, a fellow miner, immediately started to Grand Forks for medical assistance. He covered the distance of fifty miles over a rough trail in fifteen hours. The performance was a noteworthy one. Dr. Northrop returned with him to the camp the same day.

Rube Hull, the well known newspaper man, and John Meyer, have returned on a month's prospecting trip up the east fork

of the north fork of Kettle river. They visited McKinley and Franklin camps, where over a score of men were engaged in clearing claims or doing assessment work. Mr. Hull says the district has a rich future. He was especially impressed with the Banner claim in Franklin camp. He says it shows on the surface at least sixteen feet of high grade galena and copper, assaying from the grass roots as high as \$80, at a vertical depth of 150 feet, thirty-two feet of ore was cross-cut. The ore is of a concentrating character.

George H. Payne, of Granby, Que., has arrived here to look after his extensive mining interests.

POINT ELLICE BRIDGE.

A Charge of Dynamite Sends the Remainder of the Structure Into the Water.

Four sticks of dynamite on the business end of an electric wire blew the second span of the ill-fated Point Ellice bridge into kingdom come yesterday afternoon. Thus will Victoria have a reminder of the horror which visited this city on the ever memorable 24th of May, 1896.

Yesterday's coup de grace speedily reduced to a floating mass of kindling wood and tangled iron the portion of the old bridge that exact counterpart of the arch which carried down to a watery grave so many human lives four years ago. Some diversity of opinion existed as to whether this speedy action of demolition would not also result in a breaking of the telephone company's cable which crosses the water immediately alongside the bridge. However, Engineer Topp calculated correctly, and the bridge fell clear of everything. Two sticks of dynamite were inserted in each end of the frame work of the arch on the upper side of the bridge, and the resulting explosion blew the structure down to the water. They were pipe stems, and with a crash the whole standing structure tilted and fell broadside on into the waters of the arm. In order to make sure that the telephone wires would not be injured, a rope was passed over the cables, and they have should be recovered to, he was asked what the railway's actions would be in the matter, says the Vancouver Province. Mr. Marpole stated that it was purely the C. P. N. Co.'s affair; that all his company wanted was a good service, and that the subject was a matter of correspondence with Montreal. Nothing had as yet been decided upon. "When it is," said Mr. Marpole, "I will let you know."

Open Air Concert.—Hundreds of Victorians went to the Gorge last evening by boat, carriage and bicycle, for the annual open air concert of the Arion Club. The moon was hidden behind the clouds during the greater part of the evening, but, nevertheless, the weather was favorable and the outing proved a most enjoyable one. It is needless to say that the Arion Club succeeded in pleasing their immense audience. A collection was taken up in aid of the Protestant Orphan's Home.

Collegiate Boy's Sports

Youngsters Show How Their Muscle Grows—Bisley Shooting Yesterday.

The annual athletic sports of the Collegiate school were held at the school grounds yesterday, under lovely atmospheric conditions, and before a large and fashionable gathering, among whom were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Crease, the Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Martin, the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving, the Rev. Canon Bonland, Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. George Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Seabrook, Dr. and Mrs. Powell, Col. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Lupton, Major and Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Croft, Major and Mrs. Loring, Mr. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Lobb, Mr. and Mrs. Cuppage, Mr. and Mrs. Raymur, the Rev. and Miss Sharp. The headmaster and staff of the school acted as judges and other officers. Mr. Bantly's orchestra was in attendance and played some charming selections during the performance of the many interesting events on the programme. The races and competitions were carried out without a hitch, and were followed by all present with great interest, the results being very creditable to the boys of the school. The prizes were graciously presented to the winners by Mrs. Laing, after which the Lieutenant-Governor and the Bishop of Columbia made appropriate speeches. The large company was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Laing in a spacious marquee in the ground, and the strains of "God Save the Queen" closed a most enjoyable afternoon. The events and prize winners follow:

Broad Jump, (under 14).—H. Marshall, L. Bell, equal, 18 feet 9 inches.

Broad Jump (over 14).—O. Scholefield, 20 feet 5 inches.

High Jump (under 13).—J. Hastings, 3 feet 7 inches.

High Jump (over 14).—L. Bell, 4 feet 1 inch.

Throwing Cricket Ball.—O. Scholefield, 78 yards; 2, R. Monteth, 71 yards.

Three-Legged Race.—A. Pitts and A. Spencer.

Quarter Mile Handicap (over 14).—1st, O. Scholefield; 2nd, S. Patton.

100 yards Handicap (under 14).—1st, H. Marshall; 2nd, L. Bell.

Pole Jump.—C. Osborne, 8 feet 4 inches.

Shot Race.—Durrell.

100 yards Handicap (over 14).—1st, O. Scholefield; 2nd, S. Patton.

Half Mile Handicap (over 14).—1st, S. Patton; 2nd, G. Campbell.

Quarter Mile Handicap (under 14).—H. Marshall.

Quarter Mile Obstacle Handicap.—1st, O. Scholefield; 2nd, S. Patton.

Hurdle Race.—L. Bell.

150 yards Handicap (under 11).—A. Spencer.

220 yards Consolation Handicap.—1st, B. N. Johnson; 2nd, A. Raymur.

School Championship (under 14).—L. Bell, with 7 points.

School Championship Prize (over 14).—O. Scholefield, with 10 points.

BASEBALL.

On a Tour.

The Black Diamond baseball team arrived from Nanaimo on the noon train yesterday and leave this morning on a tour of the Sound. They play Seattle on Saturday and Sunday; Tacoma, Monday and Tuesday, and at Whatcom, Everett and Vancouver on their return. They may also visit Portland.

LACROSSE.

Intermediate Club.

Full practice of the Intermediate lacrosse club will be held this evening at the Caledonia grounds. All members are requested to attend, as they must be in fit condition to play Vancouver on the 21st. This will be the first game since entering the intermediate league, and a good showing is expected. The boys have been practising hard and no doubt will give a good account of themselves. Prof. Foster (Tulip), who has had an unlimited experience in this line, is training the boys.

THE RIFLE.

Shooting at Bisley.

London, July 12.—At Bisley to-day in the shooting for the Prince of Wales prize, the first being \$100 and a badge, Musketry Instructor, Wallingford and Corporal Cote tied. The Canadian prize winners in this competition were Sergt. McVittie, 92, £10; Sergt. Morris, 91, £3; and Pte. Tink, 86, £2.

It was thought at one period of the shooting that McVittie would tie Wallingford, but after a string of seven bullets, McVittie ruined his chance by an outlier.

As a bracer Jesse Moore never fails.

A truthful man: Miss Plainface (earnestly).—"But if I had not all this money, do you think you could still be happy with me?" Mr. Seckrox (startled, but equal to the emergency).—"A—ah—happy is not the word for it."—Brooklyn Life.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Train robbers at Wytheville, Kentucky, held up the Illinois Central train yesterday and robbed the express safe of \$10,000.

Mr. Lasles, Nationalist deputy, fought a duel yesterday at Pikesville with Mr. Gerault, a newspaper man, on account of an article which appeared in the Petite Republique. Lasles was wounded in the arm.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dropsy and Enlargement of the Liver, Flushing of the Face, Loss of Appetite, Disorders of the Bowels, Bloating on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc., they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, and arousing the system to a state of health. The whole physical energy of the human frame. For throwing off fevers they are specially renowned. These are facts admitted in all circles of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the endorsement of the highest medical authorities. Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival.

at all Druggists. Annual sale 5,000,000 boxes.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

A SAD HOME

The home is sad, the flags are at half-mast. A good man has gone to his long home. Was he wise as well as good? That question is answered by the amount of his insurance. If he had a policy in the

Canadian Order of Foresters

for \$500, \$1000, \$1500 or \$2000 his widow and children or relations are sure of that amount, debt-free and absolute. And the price of protection is so cheap in this best of Canadian Societies that one never misses the little money that makes the loved ones safe.

For further particulars, enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address

R. ELLIOTT, • THOS. WHITE, H. C. R., Ingersoll. High Sec'y, Brantford. ERNST GARTUNG, S. O., Brantford.

J. C. McLaren Belting Co. PURE OAK TANNED BELTING

Buy our "Extra" Quality never varies.

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

The Colonist.

Job Printing Lithographing Bookbinding Embossing

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BRASS SIGNS.

To Merchants, Lawyers, Doctors, Dentists

and all others requiring a neat, inexpensive and everlasting Sign or Door Plate.

We have decided to add this Branch to our Business, having the services of a first-class mechanic. We are prepared to guarantee all work.

We will be pleased to give you quotations. Send us size of Plate and description of lettering required.

Painted Wood Signs are now very much out of date. A nice neat Brass surface clearly and neatly cut sign will last forever and look much handsomer.

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Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd. Ltd.

We have done a good deal of good Printing, Lithographing and Bookbinding, we are still doing it, and we are ready to do good Printing, etc., for you.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled at and imported from the

Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas.

Annual Sales: 25,720,000 Bottles.

SOLE AGENTS: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Ireland's Famous Whiskies.

WILLIAM JAMESON'S HARP BRAND

GEO. ROE'S STAR BRAND

"D.W.D." SHAMROCK BRAND

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS CO., Ltd.

TO BE HAD OF ALL LEADING GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

LAW YOUNG & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

Supplies the desired meat juices and flavor. It makes "good" cooking possible in the

CAMP AND HOME

Anyone can use it. Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Outfitters.

A SAMPLE JAR sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents, or a 2-ounce jar for 50 cents.

Armour & Company, Chicago

A stock of Armour's Extract of Beef, Vigorol and Beef Extract and Vegetable Tablets is carried at our branch house, SEATTLE, WASH.

After all, there is no better test of an article than popularity. Ask your friends what they think of *Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea*.

MRS. HILDYARD'S CHOICE

Charles Kennett Burrow, in The Sketch.

Just 4 o'clock, and Mrs. Hildyard's drawing room, in spite of sun blinds, was too warm for the finer phases of wit; but it was one of the cozier corners in town, as Havers had just remarked. Emerton who had subsided without resistance, into a great armchair, nodded. It was extremely cosy, he admitted to himself, but it was cosier when Havers was not there.

The two men were waiting for Mrs. Hildyard. She took a certain innocent delight in allowing people to cool their heels; it always gave her a touch of pleasure to find them faithful and still waiting. The men always waited; sometimes the women went away. She did not mind that, however. She thought very little of other women's opinions of her, from which it may be argued that she was young.

Mrs. Hildyard was young; she was four-and-twenty, and a widow. Her husband had been twice her age—a saturnine, large man who made great sums of money in the city. There had never been much love between them, but there had been a kind of candid friendship, which made the two years of their married life move smoothly. When Hildyard died his widow mourned him sincerely; there was never any question of heart-break about it, but her sorrow was not less genuine because it permitted her to be perfectly cheerful six months after his death. But at this time she had been a widow for two years, and she considered life a very enthralling and beautiful thing.

"It's devilish hot," Havers said. "Yes," said Emerton, eyeing the other with watchful care.

"I saw a horse down at Hyde Park corner; the poor brute was clean bowled over by the heat."

"It's bad enough weather for men," said Emerton. "It's killing for horses," said Havers.

"Were you at Pettigrew's last night?" asked Havers.

"No, I couldn't go; had another engagement," said Emerton.

"I expected to see Mrs. Hildyard there."

"Ah," said Emerton, without turning a hair.

At that moment Mrs. Hildyard came in. She greeted the two men with nicely balanced cordiality; she appeared glad to see them both, and made no secret of it. When she sat down to dispense tea they roused themselves.

"What were you discussing when I came in?" she asked. "Or were you both asleep?"

"I was saying," said Havers, "that I expected to see you at the Pettigrew's last night."

"I had another engagement," she said. The faintest glance of understanding passing between her and Emerton.

Havers intercepted it and then carefully examined the toe of his boot.

"I believe the first night at the Lyceum was very crowded," he said.

"It was," said Mrs. Hildyard. "I was there. My uncle, who is a great first sight, said he had never seen such a rush before. Again a glance passed between Mrs. Hildyard and Emerton; this time Havers missed it.

"Every one always says that," he said. "It's become the right thing to say," said Emerton; "it doesn't do any one any harm."

"Doesn't it strike you as foolish to keep on saying a thing that obviously can't be true?" Havers asked.

"No," said Emerton. "Why should it? The world's too old to relapse into strict truthfulness at this time of day. We're always saying things that obviously can't be true."

"Oh, yes, in other matters. I suppose a man never looks at a woman without saying or looking something not quite the truth; it's always a little more or a little less."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Wood.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

PREPARED BY J. C. WOOD, MANUFACTURER, NEW YORK.

SOLELY PURELY VEGETABLE. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

"That's quite true," said Mrs. Hildyard. "Will you have some more tea, Mr. Havers?"

"I don't think it is true," Emerton said. "It depends on your man."

"In time," said Mrs. Hildyard, "you might both become philosophers."

"When a man becomes a philosopher," said Havers, in the slightly sententious manner that always annoyed Mrs. Hildyard, "he is on the verge of dissolution."

"It's a great deal of good," said Mrs. Hildyard. "Think of—think of—Herbert Spencer." Havers waved a deprecating hand.

"Herbert Spencer is not a philosopher," he said. Emerton smiled, and in the pause that followed let his eyes rest on Mrs. Hildyard.

She was certainly the faintest of women, he thought. She had a birdlike poise of head, alert and graceful; a complexion that showed the blood as clearly as fine porcelain lets through the glimmer of fire; her hair had that russet tinge which makes a man think vaguely of orchards and open air. He was not at all sure that Mrs. Hildyard cared greatly for him; her experience of life seemed so much broader than his that he could not be quite sure how she regarded him. He was only a year older than she, so that he had no advantage there. Havers, on the other hand, had had a more varied life. He had seen the world under many aspects, as he had faced dangers coolly, he had won the confidence of men in high places. And in spite of certain reservations Emerton admired and liked him.

"By the way," said Emerton, "I have some tickets for Covent Garden next Wednesday. 'Die Meistersinger'—do you know it?"

"I should love it," said Mrs. Hildyard. "But it's for next Wednesday. You have already engaged to go to the Haymarket with me and Colonel Oliver," said Havers, quietly.

Mrs. Hildyard blushed rose to Mrs. Hildyard's cheeks.

"Of course," she said. "Forgive me for forgetting. Then I'm afraid I must miss 'Die Meistersinger' this time, Mr. Emerton."

Emerton bowed and played with his fork. He had scored, and he could not grudge him a temporary victory.

"If you are very anxious to hear 'Die Meistersinger' this season," said Havers, after a pause, "pray cancel your engagement with me and go."

Emerton glanced at him quickly; the man was perfectly sincere. Emerton felt that Havers had scored again; he began to have a generous admiration for him. He consulted his own heart and found that he would not have had so unselfish a regard for his lady's happiness.

"I believe the first night at the Lyceum was very crowded," he said.

"It was," said Mrs. Hildyard. "I was there. My uncle, who is a great first sight, said he had never seen such a rush before. Again a glance passed between Mrs. Hildyard and Emerton; this time Havers missed it.

"Every one always says that," he said. "It's become the right thing to say," said Emerton; "it doesn't do any one any harm."

"Doesn't it strike you as foolish to keep on saying a thing that obviously can't be true?" Havers asked.

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opened his eyes and looked at her from inquiring brows, but he was too wise to question her.

Emerton did not hurry matters, but by Wednesday evening he had worked himself up to such a pitch of excitement that there was nothing for it but to get into a hansom and drive to the theatre. He was rather late, but by good fortune he secured a stall, and took his place in a rapidly filling house. The orchestra was half through the overture, and before he could discover Mrs. Hildyard the lights were down and the curtain up. He began to feel uncomfortable; perhaps she had repented, after all, and had not come, just as she had escaped from Pettigrew's to go to the Lyceum with him and the obedient Colonel. Perhaps she had been expecting him to call and tell her new life; perhaps by this time she was very angry with him; perhaps she had chosen to put him out of her mind altogether, and he and all his hopes were to be cast a drift. He looked at the stage vacantly, as a man in a muse and a vague picture of a drama.

He was sitting here and there made any impression on his brain, and when the end of the first act came, he rose wearily to go out. All at once, however, he sat down again, fully alive. Two rows in front of him he had caught sight of Mrs. Hildyard's beautiful and animated profile; on her left sat Colonel Oliver, on her right Havers. An ironic conversation between two exasperated gentlemen in the gallery caused her to turn around. She saw Emerton, recognized him with a little bow and flicker of the eyelids, and was talking quietly to Havers. Havers, on his part, was speaking very earnestly; the tense attitude of his shoulders indicated effort. At intervals he glanced at his companion like one who wishes covertly to see the effect of a story on his auditor. Emerton felt uncomfortable; he should not have been there; he had rather the feeling of an eavesdropper and began to wish he had not come.

But he waited to the end of the second act, and then to the end of the third. Mrs. Hildyard looked particularly brilliant; that night, he should not have been there; he had rather the feeling of an eavesdropper and began to wish he had not come.

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Mistakes of The Liberals

Majority Report on the Emergency Ration a Wrong and a Blunder.

British Columbia's Interests Set Aside as Not Worthy of Consideration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 7.—The Liberal party this week got the worst black eye which it has received in the present parliament. The emergency ration scandal may not be a new story in the country, but it is certainly a pretty live one, and will retain its vitality until the present government is ousted from power. If ever there was a party mad with itself it is the federal Liberals. They are now admitting that a big blunder was created by presenting the whitewashing report, which the Liberal majority on the investigating committee prepared. The committee started out to try Dr. Borden and the officers of the militia department. It ended its labors—thats is the Liberals on the committee so decreed—by finding Mr. Robert White, an old member of the House of Commons, and a present holder of customs at Montreal, and Mr. Monk, M. P., "guilty." A more absurd conclusion could not well be imagined. Then, to make the matter worse, the Liberals applied the kaisermonger brush not only to the Liberal members, but to the Conservative members, and to the militia department. The Liberal majority on the investigating committee prepared. The committee started out to try Dr. Borden and the officers of the militia department. It ended its labors—thats is the Liberals on the committee so decreed—by finding Mr. Robert White, an old member of the House of Commons, and a present holder of customs at Montreal, and Mr. Monk, M. P., "guilty." A more absurd conclusion could not well be imagined. Then, to make the matter worse, the Liberals applied the kaisermonger brush not only to the Liberal members, but to the Conservative members, and to the militia department.

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THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, July 12-8 p.m.
SYNOPSIS.

An extensive high barometer area is spreading inland over this province and the neighboring States; it will probably cause several fine warm days throughout the Pacific Slope. Rain is falling in Cariboo and showers and thunderstorms have been general in Alberta. From Qu'Appelle eastward to the Great Lakes the weather is fair and warm. A moderate gale prevails on the California Coast.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	52	65
New Westminster	52	68
Kamloops	54	72
Barkerville	38	64
Calgary	44	60
Winnipeg	50	80
Portland, Ore.	50	70
San Francisco, Cal.	50	70

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m., (Pacific time), Friday:
Victoria and vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, mostly southwest and west; fair to-day and Saturday; higher temperature.
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds; fair and warm to-day and Saturday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 12.

3 a.m.	5 a.m.	Mean.	Deg.	Deg.
53	58	55	53	58
61	61	61	61	61
64	64	64	64	64
64	64	64	64	64
64	64	64	64	64

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m. Calm.
Noon 8 miles south.
5 p.m. 12 miles southwest.
Average state of weather—Fairly fair, with showers.
Rain—12 inch.
Sunshine—4 hours 30 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.145
Corrected.....30.100

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.14

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

Mr. McCollough	R. Bailey
Mrs. McCollough	Mr. Eklshew
Mrs. Hilder	Mr. E. Rogers
L. Kendall	Mrs. Rogers
C. Phelps	M. Hodgson
W. Helen	A. D. Moore
Mrs. Helen	A. Carlson
W. B. Haines	J. Cook
Mrs. Haines	Mrs. Wood
P. Carmichael	Miss Hodgson
R. Cassidy	Mr. Hale
Miss Foster	Mr. Roush
P. Bowden	Mr. Moore
Mrs. Bowden	Mr. Smith
Mrs. Wingate	N. Edgren
Mrs. Wood	W. Stevens
Mrs. Waterling	R. Thomas
J. Tapella	W. Hyman
Mrs. Muckel and child	Mrs. Ballard
A. C. Anderson	W. Whitaker
F. Baber	G. N. Hodgson
Capt. Dickens	T. Sandys
Mrs. Dickens	Mrs. Sandys

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:	
H. C. Benton	O. B. Ormond
A. McCure	G. Marsden
A. McGregor	J. Pope Stat. Co.
R. P. Rithet & Co.	H. E. Levy
E. G. Prior & Co.	C. Pinelson
N. P. Express	H. B. O.
Vic. News	A. Bowles
A. W. Knight	E. J. Palmer

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Number of Appointments Noted in Yesterday's Provincial Gazette.

The Provincial Gazette issued yesterday contains notice of the following appointments:

B. J. Gordon, C. A. Holland and R. L. Drury, of Victoria, to be members of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital.
Fred G. Campbell, of Trout Lake, to be a mining recorder for Trout Lake division, and a provincial constable, vice Alex. McRae, resigned.
H. W. Dunn, of Vancouver, to be collector of revenue tax for the county of Vancouver, and a clerk in the assessor's office.
Herbert Brooke, of Vancouver, to be a clerk in the assessor's office, Vancouver.
The following are re-appointed members of the provincial board of horticulture:
R. M. Palmer, of Victoria, for the first horticultural district.
Thomas Cunningham, of Vancouver, for the second horticultural district.
Thomas G. Earl, of Lytton, for the third horticultural district.
Notice is given of the issue of letters patent and a commission to Sir Henri Joly as Governor of British Columbia.
Harold Pousford and Edward Chapman have dissolved partnership in the business of Pousford, Pousford & Brothers.
Le Bot No. 2, of London, Eng., capital, \$900,000; local office, Rossland; Bernard McDonald, attorney, has been licensed as an extra-provincial company.
Moyle and Phoenix have been created into school districts.
The Rathbun Mines, of Rossland; capital, \$750,000, and Kingston Gold Mines, of Rossland; capital, \$100,000 have been incorporated.
A meeting of the creditors of the late Henry Seelwig will be held on June 16 at 11 a.m., in S. D. Schultz's office, Victoria.
Long vacation in the county court of Vancouver is set from July 1 to September 1, and in Victoria county court from July 5 to September 1.
A special general meeting of the Bridge River and Lillooet Gold Mining Co. will be held at Vancouver on August 21. A similar meeting of the Bridge River Mining Co. will be held at the same city on the same date.
Wong Yee, Wong Pak, and Wong Chung, along business in Victoria under the firm name of Sun Yuen Hing Co., have assigned. Wm. M. Smith, of Central Park, storekeeper, has also assigned.
The Pacific Coast Power Co., Ltd., and the Industrial Power Company, have submitted their undertakings to the government. The first named will build a dam across the Powell river in New Westminster district, and convey the water by flume to the seaboard for power purposes. The second will secure similar power from the Clowhoy river in New Westminster district, and convey it to Solomon, B.C., where wood pulp will be manufactured.

The Doctors' Difference

Dr. Ernest Hall Tells the Other Side of the Story.

Mr. Phil Smith States the Case from the Societies Stand Point.

THE DOCTORS' DIFFERENCES.

Sir: Not for the purpose of aggravating the present discord amongst the doctors, neither for the purpose of advancing any selfish interest which I might or might not have in this matter, but only in the interests of truth do I respond to your request to discuss this question, as expressed in the editorial columns.

1. With reference to your reporter's informant, whose communicability has far exceeded the limit prescribed by his medical code, I will only say that in using so freely the names of others and refusing to allow his own to be divulged, is guilty of cowardice unworthy of his rank, and in attacking a medical man who has done, and is doing, excellent work here, stigmatizing him as "the weakest," amounts to a level of which he should be heartily ashamed.

2. With reference to my withdrawing from the combine, which is after all the real question at issue, your informant, principally by his omissions, has, perhaps unintentionally, given a prejudiced view.

In order to be brief, I may say that after reconsideration of the matter, I endeavored to reopen the question for discussion in the medical society, and again urged the members to reconsider their action, which many of them admitted, when spoken to privately, was a mistake, and failing to obtain any satisfaction that my advice would be followed, I sent in my resignation, and at the special meeting called, I delivered the following address, which embodies my reasons for my action:

The President and Members of the Victoria Medical Society:
Gentlemen: My resignation is before you. I hope that this society will see fit to reconsider a matter of no little interest to itself, or grant the favor of accepting my resignation, as I cannot retain membership in a society whose course I consider is in opposition not only to the welfare of a large mass of the community, but decidedly detrimental to its own best interests. I am not engaged in a purely selfish undertaking, as many of you seem to think. I have not taken any agreement to which we have put our signatures, but I persist in the position taken, that when a mistake has been made in our policy we should at the earliest convenience propose to rectify such mistake, and to readjust harmonious relations between ourselves and a by no means unimportant proportion of our constituency. If the endeavor to uphold the best interests of the medical profession in Victoria and to preserve to this society the prerogative of one-sixth of the population of this city is treason, then call me a traitor; if championing the cause of fraternity and benevolence is an outrage, then brand me. I covet such action at your hands. If the endeavor to society from ridicule, which is facing it upon all sides, from many of the most influential of the citizens, is disloyalty to this society, then count me disloyal to all the obligations of the profession. Gentlemen, remember that we are dealing with a class that is rapidly becoming the ruling factor, a class by no means lacking in intelligence and enterprise, and a class that is determined to put into effect even a greater extent of co-operation, unless we are willing to meet their demands, which are by no means unreasonable. Our action has been represented as "class legislation," and the time has passed in the development of public sentiment, in the evolution of modern politico-economics, when any professional class can afford to trifle with the sentiments of those to whom it owes their living. The law society has been mentioned as a model of elegance and consistency. That society is to-day slumbering over a volcano of their own injustice and oppression, and legislation is expected with reference to its action.

Another and most important matter must also be considered, and in this regard I am not without the advice of those in authority, that the action of this society has endangered our Medical Act. Democracy is present upon both sides of the house to such a degree that it would require but little influence to radically alter its most important sections. Force could be put in operation that, within the present session, would do away with our existing law in primary subjects, and make the entrance to British Columbia practice principally dependent upon the holding a diploma from a reputable university or medical college. Again, we must consider the possibility of the presence of a central dispensary, a cutting down of fees, which may follow the continuance of the policy of this society.

You may call me an alarmist because I make an estimate of the forces of the societies. We are face to face with a most important epoch in the professional history of our city, and to persevere in our course of obstinacy may lead to the ultimate jeopardy of some of the contracts at present held by nearly half of the members of this society. An amicable settlement is most desirable, and can be accomplished, as the local men will be preferred to outsiders.

I apprehend that certain concessions might be had from the societies, if required, viz.:
I. No attendance upon those whose property has an assessed value of \$10,000, or more, or whose income is above \$200 per year.
II. Visits between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. extra.
III. Major surgery excluded. Rate per year of \$3, not lower.

Gentlemen, my resignation is before you. A continuance of your policy necessitates your acceptance of such resignation, as I cannot continue membership in any society that unitedly stands antagonistic to the principles of progress and opposed to the genius of the age.
(Delivered before the Victoria Medical Society.)

Thus it is clearly shown that there was no "hole in the corner" in connection with the matter, but a fair, open discussion in the medical society.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere, 25 cents.

At a future time I will continue this discussion, taking up the several statements made by your informant, and also dealing with the general question of contract medical practice.

In conclusion, allow me to state that this is the third time that I have come into collision with certain editors, and twice I have triumphed in the interest of humanity and justice. I refer to the opening of the wards of the Jubilee hospital to the medical men of the city, and to the revelation of the necessity of more scientific treating of the inmates of our provincial asylum, both of which carried on small amount of antagonism with those whose so-called "interests" were touched.

And now I again champion the cause of freedom for freedom's sake, and say to those who would place restriction upon the legitimate exercise of liberty—"Come on, McDu!"

ERNEST HALL.

DOCTORS AND SOCIETIES.

Sir: In response to your editorial, inviting a discussion upon the medical question, the present conflict between the medical association and the fraternal organizations of the city, I would submit to your readers a few facts bearing upon the question when viewed from a society standpoint. The underlying principles in fraternal organizations is a provision for the members against the ill that flesh is heir to, a small contribution in health providing for proper attention, medical and otherwise, in sickness. This provision on the part of organized bodies has relieved the doctors and hospitals of so much of the gratuitous work, and the assertion may here be made that it is a rare occurrence for society members to become public charges. This principle has been recognized as one of national import, and in the old country a superintendence has been made of such affairs by appointment of an officer by the government. It is true that medical practitioners in the old land have given their services at a much lower remuneration than is given on this continent, but the services of penny doctors may be secured outside of the secret societies, the learned professions there having to stand more on their merits.

In this city the remuneration to the medical officers of societies has never been a question, and the sum of \$3 a year for every member in good standing has been admitted by them as satisfactory. If representations had been made to the societies that the sum paid was insufficient, committees would have been appointed and the question fully investigated.

It is a strange coincidence that the present agitation against societies was instigated by the members of the medical profession who were not in attendance upon society members. It has been frequently represented to the societies by the doctors and doctors, and the doctor on Yates street, that society practice was one, when figured up, of fair remuneration and without loss, at least to those engaged in the work; it has been further represented that pressure has been brought to bear upon the medical association so that a continuance of such work would place them in isolation, as far as their brother practitioners were concerned. It was in consideration of this, and this only, which led to their abandonment of the work.

Illustrating the desire of some of the practitioners for this service, it may be stated that the election of a medical attendant in Court Vancouver, A.O.F., a few months prior to the combination, five doctors were, by consent, nominated for the position of attending physician. It must not be inferred that every member of a secret organization is compelled to receive the services of its medical attendant—that is a privilege; many of the members still avail themselves of the services of their own family physician. The action, however, of the medical association will tend in the future to alleviate a certain amount of sentiment in support of a principle.

It has been asked, but not yet answered, why should societies be singled out for this attack, when contract work is still persisted in by the members of the medical association? Will the doctors declare war upon the management of the Wellington and Vancouver collieries, municipal, Provincial and Dominion appointments?
But enough of this. What are we to do? What are the societies asking for? To repeal the Medical Act, giving the medical association the whip hand against the introduction of more doctors, by allowing only qualified practitioners from recognized universities to practice in this province without qualifying for residence or re-examination by the medical association; failing this, the appointment by the government of medical examiners, who will act without fear or favor. The societies will then have the task, through the agency of their Grand Lodges, of providing themselves with proper medical attendance, if necessary, thus removing from one class the power of discrimination against another.

In reply to the question, "What are the societies asking for?" a public institution, the resident doctor a public appointment, and as such he is bound to show the same courtesy, giving the same assistance, if necessary, to the society doctors that is given by him to the other members of the medical profession.

PHIL R. SMITH,
Federated Societies Board.

MR. HELMCKEN REPLIES.

Sir: I observe in this morning's issue a statement made to you, as follows: "Helmcken to the hospital, they had complaints from the lodge doctors that they were not treated as well as they might be."

This statement is similar to one which appeared in the issue of the Times of the 10th instant, and as the Times kindly inserted a letter from me in that issue, that I trust that you will also be good enough to afford me sufficient space to make the following answer, viz.: that if any person has a grievance in connection with the management of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, the board of directors will only be too pleased if the party complaining would be good enough to forward the complaint in writing to the secretary of the board, when it will be promptly handed over to the committee in charge of these matters, and be enquired into, and the grievance, if any, remedied.

II. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
President P. R. Jubilee Hospital.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC

DRY ROYAL CHAMPAGNE

Can be found in all the Leading Hotels.

But, dad, what do you know about psychology, and physics, and Delors? And what do you know, my dear boy, about geography and arithmetic and spelling?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Higgins is terribly heepped.
How do you know?
He says he is so interested in housecleaning that he can't be active in the spring politics.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Situation

In China

Associated Press Correspondent Writes on the Feeling At Yokohama.

Greatest Anxiety Felt in Regard to Tien Tsin and Peking.

Yokohama, June 25.—The frightful situation in China is at present absorbing every thought here, and all other interests are as all. The very intimate business and social connections between the various centres of trade in the Orient, bring the beleaguered cities of Tien Tsin and Peking within the anxious vision of almost every home here, and there is scarcely one which has not some connection or friend over whose fate there hangs a cloud. What immensely increases the anxiety is the mystery attendant upon the complete cutting off of all tidings from the two cities, so that we are left a prey to the wild rumors which come thick and fast upon us, giving no certainty, only of the vastness of the calamity which has befallen. The feature most commented upon, and furnishing by far the greatest mystery, is the entire absence of any official or authentic tidings from Tien Tsin. The Taku forts were taken on the morning of the 17th. It was then only a matter of five hours for the gunboat fleet which was at once sent up the river, to reach the beleaguered city. Water communication with this fleet is supposed to be clear, and yet for eight days no word has come from it. Being thus left a prey to rumors, the reports which have reached us from Chee Foo and Shanghai have been not only of the most heartrending, but also of the most untrustworthy nature. First came the news that every man, woman and child among the foreigners in Peking had been slaughtered. This was followed by the report that the Dowager Empress had been killed and the Emperor had committed suicide, of course, gave the impression that the mob was in complete control, and that no foreigner could, by any possibility, escape. The simple fact is that no word has come from the foreigners' contingent of the capital since the evening of Sunday, the 27th. On the 10th, there came to Tien Tsin the sharp call addressed to all consuls and commanders. "Send at once, or it will be too late." Within a few hours a force of 1,500 men under Admiral Seymour left for the rescue. They were last heard from on the following morning at Lofa, thirty-one miles distant. Meanwhile, on Sunday, the 17th, came the word from Peking: "Still unattacked, but very anxious." Since that date both cities have been silent. No refugees among the foreigners have been sent down the river to Taku, as would have certainly been the case had the allied forces actually reached them. The only inference is that for some reason, probably the want of water in the river, the fleet has been unable to get within striking distance of the city, rendering a long wait necessary until the land force can come up. In the meantime, the rumor which seems to persist, coming as it does from many sources, is that the town has been almost wholly burned down, including the greater part of the foreign concessions, and that 150 of the foreigners have been killed.

There are no means of estimating accurately the number of the beleaguered foreigners. On the foreign directory of 1890 there are some seven hundred names of men, women and children at twice that number, would give a foreign population of a little more than two thousand. Peking, estimated on the same basis, holds about nine hundred, but to this number must be added a multitude of missionaries, who in the beginning of the trouble, are known to have fled thither for refuge. There are also the foreign guards, who might, perhaps, make up another thousand. There are no means whatever of estimating the number of Japanese in the two cities, but it must be quite large, in view of the immense growth of the trade between the two empires since the late war.

The magnitude of the trouble, which is deemed here to be far more serious than the great Taping rebellion, may be indicated by the fact that even Shanghai is in a state of alarm, and is calling for succor by the Japanese fleet.

The attitude of the Japanese government has been beyond all praise, and is commended by foreigners in unqualified terms. Nearly every ship in its great fleet has been put in commission for the emergency, while an almost equally large fleet of transports is being loaded with troops and munitions of war, every preparation having been made exactly as at the time of the late conflict. All merely diplomatic considerations and all fears as to whether the naval service is regarded in the general settlement of Chinese affairs by the powers seem to have been flung to the four winds. This empire is evidently intent upon doing the simple duty laid upon it by its geographical position, and by the emergency, which in the interests of humanity confronts it. The opportunity of laying the whole world under obligation to it is certainly one not lightly to be put aside, as in the final reckoning it ought not to be forgotten how generously it has been taken up by a nation struggling with poverty.

One result of the new situation which affairs have taken in the Orient is the general recognition of the fact that all danger of the much dreaded duel between Japan and Russia is now over. The latter power can no longer dictate terms to Peking. It must hereafter be relegated to the role of partner only, and with the other powers, including Japan, settlement will be made.

John's gone to practisin' law; Bill's out exhortin'; Dick's teachin' school; Tom's at the dry goods line; and Rufus's rummin' fer the legislatur'.

An' the ole man—what's he doin' of? Oh! he's a supportin' of John, an' Bill, an' Dick, an' Tom, an' Rufus!—Atlanta Constitution.

MONUMENTS.

BE SURE TO GET STEWART'S PRICES. Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc. Before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.
Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

Improved Homoeopathic
SAVES DOCTORS' FEES

The Munyon Remedies act instantly, giving relief after the first two or three doses and effecting a rapid cure even in the most obstinate cases. There is a separate Munyon remedy for each disease and each specific has plain directions, so there can be no mistake. If you are ailing get Munyon's Guide to Health from your nearest druggist; it will describe your disease and tell you how to cure yourself with a 25-cent Munyon Remedy. If you find that you have rheumatism, take Munyon's Rheumatism Cure. If you have kidney trouble, take Munyon's Kidney Cure. If nervous, take Munyon's Nerve Cure. If you have catarrh, Munyon's Catarrh Cure and Tablets will cure you. If it is female complaint, use Munyon's Female Cure. If you have stomach trouble take Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure; for a cold or a cough, the Cold Cure or the Cough Cure, and so on. No matter what the disease you can be absolutely certain of a cure long before the remedy recommended in the "Guide." Where you are in doubt, a personal letter to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., will be answered, with free medical advice for any disease.

A VACATION IDYLL.

O the summer girls in laces walk the broad, delightful beach, and the sun print on their faces just the simple legend, "Peach!" All the waves with glee are roaring as they dance along the shore; full of joy is their outpouring, 'cause the summer's here once more.

O the bait is on the hooklet, and the hooklet on the string; and the wee fish take a looklet ere he thus proceeds to sing: "O, I'd like to grace your table, but I can't eat bait to-day." Then the fisher tells the fable of the fish that got away.

Somewhat writes to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: "Please explain the uses of the blue, red and black pencils used in newspaper work." Apparently the inquirer is a graduate of one of the colleges of journalism.

A fellow once said: "I want some whiskey, and I want it bad"; so they didn't give him Jesse Moore.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Al Ship
"LYDERHORN"

2014 TONS REGISTER
Sails During September.

Freight rates with 10 per cent. privilege. Weights 15 shillings per ton. Measurement 12s. 6d. per ton.

R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd.

Hotel Dallas

VICTORIA, B. C.

'ashionable Summer Resort of Victoria City, now open for the season of 1900, under the new management of

Mrs. M. Walt.

With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

Joshua Davies

Auctioneer

REAL ESTATE

Under instructions from the executors, to close an estate, I will sell by public auction, on bloc, WITHOUT RESERVE, at my office, Board of Trade Building, on

Tuesday 17th. July 1900

—AT—

12 o'clock Noon

Spring Ridge
Property.

DESCRIBED AS

All that certain piece or parcel of land known on the registered map No. 151 as lots 21 and 22, Springridge; together with the improvements thereon, which consist of a store and dwelling combined, located on the corner of Ridge road and North road and three one and one half story dwellings containing six rooms adjoining, fronting on North road.

Terms Cash.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.



Don't Miss the Sale at the Sterling 88 Yates Street.



The Leading Summer Resort of British Columbia.

MOUNT BAKER HOTEL

OAK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Open for season 1900. Terms reasonable.

THOMAS EARLE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER

HEAD OFFICE: PIONEER STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

SPECIALTIES—Crown Brand Java and Mocha Coffee, Pioneer Brand Cream Tartar Baking Powder, Star Brand Pure Spices.

All Warranted Absolutely Pure. Ask Your Grocer For Name.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., L'td.

— Dealers in —

HARDWARE,

LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, AND GARDEN TOOLS. IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ETC. PIPE, FITTINGS, ETC. LOGGING AND MINING SUPPLIES.

Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

The Finest Timber Districts in the Country

Furnish us with the select white and yellow pine. Our customers can at all times rely upon us for prompt deliveries of their orders at short notice. You will find the mill work to be the highest class and the prices right every time.

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